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8 DEC PLENARY MEETING OF NUCLEAR FORCES TALKS

LD081232 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Geneva, 8 Dec TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe took place here today.

DOUBTS CAST ON U.S. SINCERITY ON DISARMAMENT

LD081426 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 8 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 3 Dec, TASS -- The activities of American diplomats at the United Nations raise doubts about the sincerity of Washington's official statements about its readiness to take practical steps towards disarmament and to conduct constructive talks for this purpose.

Many delegations come to this conclusion when they analyze the results of debates on disarmament in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. The American delegation supported only four out of the 29 resolutions on disarmament put to the vote and adopted by the committee.

The proceedings of the current session of the UN General Assembly show that almost all countries view the removal of the threat of nuclear war as the most important and pressing task of our time. It was the Soviet Union that has drawn the attention of the world community to this danger by proposing a declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe. However, the U.S. delegation, obviously ignoring the will of the peoples for peace, tried in every way to prevent the adoption of the resolutions related to nuclear disarmament.

Together with its closest NATO allies, Washington voted against the declaration proposed by the Soviet Union and backed by the majority of the UN member-countries. The United States also rejected the appeal to begin as a priority matter talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons and on the gradual reduction of their stockpiles to the point of their complete elimination.

It turned out that Washington was not ready to begin drafting a comprehensive agreement banning the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons. It also opposed such vital proposals as the establishment of non-nuclear zones in Africa and the Middle East and the drafting of an international convention to strengthen the security of non-nuclear countries. The American delegation tried to block the Soviet initiative on concluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space. However, that initiative was supported by the majority of the UN member-countries.

Washington's much-advertised intention to conduct serious talks on major disarmament problems has never been reflected in the position of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations.

NATO REFUSES TO DISCUSS BREZHENV PROPOSAL

LD081959 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 8 Dec 81

[By TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- If two trains are about to collide, running at full speed along the same track, a crash cannot be prevented unless both of them are stopped. Only then can it be quietly decided in what direction and order the trains should be brought apart.

On the international scene situations sometimes emerge when the refusal of one of the parties to halt a dangerous military development might prove fatal.

The Soviet proposals to NATO countries that each side should refrain, for the period of talks, from deploying new and modernising old medium-range nuclear means in Europe seek to facilitate the East-West dialogue and create favourable conditions for an effective military and political stabilization in Europe. Once the other side agrees to a moratorium, the Soviet Union would not only be ready to stop the deployment of the SS-20 missiles but also, as was declared in Bonn by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev, to display good will be reducing unilaterally a part of the medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR.

While putting forward the proposal, the Soviet Union in no way would like the present level of medium-range nuclear means to remain as it is forever. The Soviet-suggested moratorium would only be an anticipatory step towards a lower level on which the USSR and the USA can agree in the course of negotiations.

Officials in some NATO countries have taken an extremely inconsistent attitude to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium. On the one hand, they claim that the West observes a moratorium unilaterally. On the other hand, they refuse to agree to a ban on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

The West did not accept the Soviet proposals for a moratorium either in October 1979 or in February 1981. NATO refuses to discuss the considerably extended proposal for a moratorium, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev on November 23 in Bonn. In the meantime, NATO leaders continue to cry over an alleged excessive increase by the USSR of its medium-range nuclear potential in Europe as compared with the end of the 1970's.

If the West is really determined to observe a unilateral moratorium on medium-range nuclear means to the end of 1983, as was recently announced by West German Foreign Minister Genscher, would it not be better to make the moratorium a bilateral one and give it a legal contractual basis as proposed by the Soviet Union?

One cannot help suggesting that the United States and its allies reject the extended Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new and modernisation of existing medium-range nuclear means, because they do not want to make an important step towards relaxation of tension in Europe through an agreement with socialist countries.

There are grounds to believe that the main reason for the NATO refusal is a desire to have a free hand to build up a dangerous arms race in Europe.

PALME COMMISSION SESSION IN TOKYO REPORTED

LD081726 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 8 Dec 81

["A Sober and Constructive Approach" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- An independent commission on disarmament and security has ended a three-day session in Tokyo. The commission is headed by Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden. It has discussed pressing problems concerning international detente and disarmament, and placed special emphasis on ways to ensure security in Europe.

The Palme Commission is an authoritative non-government international organization made up of prominent politicians, scientists and diplomats from 17 countries of Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and Africa. They include Cyrus Vance, former U.S. Secretary of State, Egon Bahr, prominent figure in the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the West German Bundestag, David Owen, a member of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party and former foreign secretary of Great Britain.

Given the present deterioration of the international climate and the growth of the war danger, the activity of public forces, including various non-government organizations, which seeks to preserve peace and safeguard security, is of special importance. The members of the Palme Commission represent a rather broad range of public opinions and enjoy a considerable authority and influence. Their views as well as their joint positions and recommendations can therefore play an important positive role in the quest for solutions to the vital problems of international security, cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

The conclusions drawn by the commission and its members' views on a number of pressing issues display a realistic and constructive approach to their solution. After the meeting in Tokyo the commission members were unanimous in that one cannot expect to safeguard one's own security in the nuclear age through efforts to achieve military superiority. It is no secret that the U.S. and NATO military circles have embarked on undermining detente and whipping up the arms race in order to impair the existing military and strategic equilibrium in the world and to ensure a military superiority for themselves.

The commission categorically rejected the view that a "limited" nuclear war is possible and stressed its extremely dangerous nature, particularly for Europe, as well as the fact that it would inevitably lead to a universal nuclear conflict. "There can be no victors in nuclear war," Olof Palme told a press converence in Tokyo.

Being aware of the fact that a peaceful dialogue and talks are the only possible way to settling international disputes, the commission expressed its satisfaction with the resumption in Geneva of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, and favoured the continuation of the SALT process distrupted by Washington.

These are signs of the Palme Commission's desire to promote constructive search for mutually acceptable solutions to problems of vital importance for the entire mankind -- primarily the problem of eliminating the nuclear menace and ensuring a peaceful future for the peoples of the globe.

Arbatov Coted

LD082108 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The independent commission on disarmament and security matters has held a session in Tokyo. The commission, known as the Palme Commission after its founder Olof Palme, the chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Workers' Party and former Swedish prime minister, was established in September last year. Its aim is to draft proposals that may be useful to the second session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament due next year. Now this report from Vladimir Tsvetov in Tokyo.

The major conclusion made by the commission is that in this nuclear age a nation cannot add to its own security at the expense of others. As the session participants noted, general security requires equal security for everyone. They expressed satisfaction with the beginning of Soviet-American talks in Geneva and they voiced the hope that the talks would signal a turning point in current international relations, especially between the East and West, and would lead to renewed efforts to limit arms and ensure disarmament. They also said there was a natural and imperative relationship between the talks in Geneva and Soviet-American talks on strategic offensive armaments, and they urged that the SALT process be resumed immediately.

The Tokyo session of the Palme Commission has been described by a Soviet representative, academician Arbatov, as constructive and beneficial to arms limitation. Georgiy Arbatov, who heads the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, said many Western representatives had voiced ideas akin to those made by President Brezhnev during his recent visit to Bonn and in other speeches. One of these ideas is that the security of one side is impossible without the security of the other, and this principle, academician Arbatov noted, is the basis of all Soviet proposals for a success at all arms limitation talks.

In his opinion there would have been fewer changes for the talks in Geneva to begin were it not for the big antiwar movement in Europe. Georgiy Arbatov said he had no doubt the Soviet side was serious in its proposals and intentions, but the American side has yet to prove how serious it is in its approach to the talks. This point, he said, had been stressed by nearly all participants in the Tokyo session.

KULIKOV, CHAZOV CITED ON NEUTRON WEAPON DEBATE

LD082344 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Political Committee of the UN General Assembly has approved a resolution calling for concluding a treaty on banning the neutron weapon. Our observer Ivan Petrov comments:

The resolution of the Political Committee of the UN General Assembly is an important landmark in the struggle against the neutron death. The first victory was scored in 1978 when the then U.S. President Jimmy Carter, faced with a tidal wave of worldwide protests, was compelled to cancel the decision on the production of the new weapon. But the struggle flared up with renewed vigor agan when President Reagan announced that the United States will go ahead with the fullscale production of the neutron bomb. Now what is this weapon like, the neutron bomb? What danger does it bring to the people? We have an opinion from the knowledgeable personalities. They are Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and Prof Yevgeniy Chazov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director fo the Cardiology Research Center. Professor Chazov also heads the Soviet Committee Physicians To Prevent Nuclear War.

But first an opinion from Marshal Kulikov: The neutron bomb, he says, is a thermonuclear weapon and belongs beyond any doubt to the category of offensive weapons. It has all the killing effects of the nuclear weapon, and apart from that it kills with lethal neutron radiation. The main aim of the neutron bomb is to kill people while preserving material objects, buildings and other values. So when the advocates of the neutron bomb say it is a humane weapon it is humane perhaps only to concrete and metal, but as far as humans are concerned it is a most inhuman barbarous weapon.

And here's what Professor Chazov told our correspondent: Even 1,200 meters away from the epicenter of the explosion of a one kilotonne neutron bomb there will be an absolutely deadly radiation. This means an area of 4 and a half square kilometers. It's clear that, given the high population density in some countries and the proximity of population centers, the invulnerability of the civilian population is a myth meant for illinformed people.

And Marshal Kulikov adds this: According to NATO's military quarters the neutron weapon can be used at any stage of an armed conflict and even at its very start. It's not its use only, its very appearance in the NATO arsenals is of provocative nature. The neutron weapon erodes the boundary between hostilities with the use of conventional weaponry and hostilities involving the nuclear weapon. It lowers the so-called nuclear threshold and enhances the probability of a global nuclear catastrophe.

Speaking at a reception in Bonn the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said that to use a neutron bomb, say in Europe, would mean to depopulate Europe and make it a a tomb for its people. This lot may befall any region. To prevent this from happening it's essential to ban the neutron weapon and this is what the resolution approved by the General Assembly's Political Committee urges.

MATERIALS ON NATO ACTIVITIES IN BRUSSELS

Comment on Eurogroup Communique

LD082232 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec, TASS -- The defence ministers of 11 NATO member countries, who took part in a meeting of NATO's Eurogroup here, called for further build-up in military spending and arms production in their final communique. The communique specially points out that financial difficulties must not be regarded as grounds for West European countries to slow down the arms race -- all despite the fact that the military expenditure of West European NATO countries reached 80 billion dollars in 1981.

NATO's long-term plans for the Eurogroup envisage, specifically, the manufacture of 400 tanks, 850 armoured vehicles, 1,400 antitank missile systems, over 30 battleships and submarines, and over 220 planes, including such ultramodern aircraft as Tornado, F-16 and Alpha-jet, in 1982.

Observers have noted, however, an atmosphere of differences among the participants in the meeting. One indication was that the communique was adopted a day later than planned. The document could not conceal the apprehension of some NATO members that their national interests become increasingly dependent on U.S. strategy. The communique in fact admits that NATO's rapid military build-up does not only fail to gain support but is also faced with growing opposition from West Europeans. It is not surprising therefore that the final communique repeats twice a call for stepped-up propaganda brainwashing of the West European public.

Planning Committee Opening

LD082036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1608 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Report by TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Within the framework of "Atlantic Week," a 2-day session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee began today at the NATO headquarters in Evere. Defense ministers and high-ranking officers of 13 bloc countries (excluding France and Iceland) are taking part. The session is discussing matters of building up nuclear and conventional armaments and also the annual increase of military budgets, on which Washington particularly insists.

The bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, which is close to NATO circles, notes that the current session pursues the aim of expanding the bloc's sphere of influence. In this connection, it notes, without taking the modernization of nuclear weapons off the agenda, the NATO strategists are staking on the further build-up of conventional weapons.

According to the French paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, in the course of the session two main questions will be discussed: the deployment of American missiles in Europe and "bringing order" into the bloc. There are three reasons why this is necessary, the paper says: the growth of antiwar feelings in Europe, the tension on the southern flank of NATO, and the plans of the new Greek Government to review the country's relations with NATO.

As usual, NATO circles attempt to justify the bloc's course for the further build-up of the arms race with the myth of the fictitious "Soviet military threat." Adm R. Falls, chairman of the NATO Defense Planning Committee, delivering a report at the session on the East-West balance of armed forces and armaments was not too choosy about the ways he chose to distort the true state of affairs in this field, and even ascribed "aggressive intentions" to the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of observers, this report is part of the Pentagon's notorious fabrication concerning "Soviet Military Power" with the aid of which the United States is trying not only to cast a shadow on the peace-loving foreign policy course of the USSR but to take the heat out of the movement for peace and against the deployment of the new American missiles which has developed in West Europe.

Papandreou on NATO Membership

LD091104 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has announced that the agreement on the country's membership in the military organization of NATO has been suspended. The prime minister made the announcement at a news conference in Brussels.

Atlantic Week continues in the Belgian capital. There has been a meeting of defense ministers of NATO European member-countries. Andreas Papandreou is expected to meet with America's Secretary of State Alexander Haig today. Washington is very much concerned about the plans of Greece to reconsider its status in NATO and to remove American bases from the country.

INTERSPUTNIK'S PRESENT, FUTURE STATIONS LISTED

LD041132 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Intersputnik system now embraces 12 ground stations. Eight of them are linked by the "Statsionar-4" satellite. They are situated in Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, and Soviet Union and Algeria. The remaining four stations use "Statsionar-5" and are situated in the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Vietnam and Mongolia. Next year stations are to be built in Iraq and Laos, and the year after in Syria and several other countries.

All in all, more than 20 countries now exchange television programs via the Intersputnik system. About as many use the system for telephone and telegraph communications. The communications channels are provided to all users at the same rates, which correspond to the average world rates.

B-1 GO-AHEAD PART OF U.S. WORLD DOMINATION PLAN

PM081057 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[L. Yelin article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Why Have They Resurrected the Bombers?"]

[Text] There are different kinds of discoveries. Some are worth billions. Some cost billions. The latter category includes, in particular, the recent White House "discovery" -- the B-1 bombers. They discovered it in a desk drawer, where it had lain happily since 1977 when the then U.S. President J. Carter canceled the program for its production.

And now it has been decided to resurrect the newly found bomber. The present U.S. President has incorporated it in the new program for the further buildup of the American strategic nuclear forces. The program was described as "gigantic and long-term" by NBC, which noted that it is the "most significant buildup in U.S. strategic forces since the days of Eisenhower." Alongside production of the B-1 the program includes the deployment of "cruise missiles," the creation of at least 100 MX strategic ICBM's, the construction of Trident submarines and a number of other measures to modernize the U.S. Armed Forces.

There was much argument about the program, and in particular about the item on creating the B-1. The ECONOMIST magazine, for instance, wrote: "The B-1 missed its moment... and is not worth resurrecting so late in the day." There was fierce argument over which of the two bombers -- the B-1 or the Stealth -- to prefer. Each had its supporters, its "pros" and "cons." According to the Pentagon, the Stealth will be almost invisible to radar but will not be manufactured before the early nineties. The B-1, on the other hand, is a "bird in the hand." It could appear in the armory of the American Air Force by the mid-eighties....

Opinions were divided. The position adopted by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger was a kind of "happy medium." He proposed to build both.... But what else can you expect from a man in his position.

And now the defense secretary is triumphant. Reagan's program provides for the construction and deployment of approximately 100 B-1 bombers in the shortest possible space of time and, simultaneously, work on creating the Stealth. Each B-1 costs at least $200 million. So it will require about $20 billion to implement the program. The "invisible plane" will cost even more.... This arithmetic can hardly please the taxpayers.

But there was rejoicing in the camp of the military-industrial complex, Rockwell International, General Electric, Boeing and Eaton, who are ready to vote wholeheartedly for the President's program. They snapped up favorable Pentagon contracts without even waiting for the President's decision....

But the B-1 was not revived solely in order to please the corporations. The President had other reasons, too. The ECONOMIST cited the following as one possible argument: "Why not bring back the B-1 to show the Russians that the United States intends to conduct talks from a position of stregnth?" This argument evidently proved decisive. And Reagan's assertions that one purpose of the program is to "act as a restraining factor with regard to any Soviet actions directed against the American people or our allies" are a clumsy attempt to attribute to the Soviet Union some kind of "aggressiveness" and a desire for superiority over the United States in the armament sphere.

The same role is assigned to the Pentagon's recent "work" -- a pamphlet with the frightening title "Soviet Military Power," which describes types and systems of Soviet military hardware. And that is all. Not a word about the U.S. Armed Forces, even in comparison with the Soviet ones, is to be found in the pamphlet.

The aim of this method is obvious. The Pentagon is trying to deny the existence of approximate equilibrium between the USSR and the United States in the military sphere and to prove the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness." And it is obviously no accident that the pamphlet came out a few days before Reagan's "strategic program" was made public.

The program for building up nuclear forces is the latest step along the path toward world domination on which U.S. reactionary circles have embarked. The decision on producing the neutron bomb was adopted for the sake of this goal. The B-1 has been resurrected for the same purpose....

TASS VIEWS NEW U.S. MILITARY TRAINING GROUND

LD082254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1814 GMT 8 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 8 Dec (TASS) -- The greatest U.S. military force is broadening its preparations for military operations in Europe. As UPI reports, at Fort Irwin, California a new training ground has opened for the U.S. Army. It is specially intended to develop methods of waging war in conditions similar to "the European military theater."

The news agency notes that this training ground, which is one of the largest in the United States, is fitted with the latest equipment and models allowing the exercises to simulate as closely as possible actual battle conditions. It is possible here to work out major military operations with the use of missiles, tanks, artillery and aircraft.

The role of "the enemy" in the exercises is given to two battalions of the U.S. Army who are dressed in military uniforms of the Warsaw Pact countries and who "are armed with" examples of Soviet military equipment.

A brigade of the U.S. 2d Armored Division is now being "blooded" on the range. This division is based at Fort Hood, Texas. The brigade was taken to Fort Irwin in USAF transport aircraft, the main purpose of which is to ferry U.S. troops to Western Europe in case of "need." On arrival, the forces demothballed stored military equipment and were at once "thrown into battle." As Pentagon spokesman Maj M. Williams explained: "The scenario of the exercises was written with European conditions in mind."

According to statements by Pentagon spokesmen, the aim of the exercises at Fort Irwin, which have been going on for more than a month, is to give instruction in methods of conducting military operations in conditions similar to the "European theater of operations" to virtually all U.S. Army units. According to Maj-Gen R. Prillaman, commander of the 2nd Armored Division, detailed plans for transferring this division's personnel and equipment to Western Europe have already been devised.

U.S. REFUSAL TO RATIFY ANTIGENOCIDE CONVENTION

LD042232 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, TASS -- The United States that is trying to present itself as a proponent of human rights has been refusing for more than 30 years to ratify the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee started once again discussing the question of ratifying the convention which was unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly back in 1948 and has been submitted for the ratification of the U.S. Congress during the presidency of Harry Truman. Since then the convention has been ratified by 84 states while the United States which describes itself as "the most democratic" society is still considering the signing of this humanitarian document.

Senator Rudy Boschwitz described this fact as a disgrace. He stated that genocide -- the elimination of entire national, ethnic, racial and religious groups, is a grievous crime against humanity.

Speaking at the hearings, Senator William Proxmire stressed that the convention discussed is aimed at ensuring the fundamental human right, the right to live.

The United States' refusal to ratify the international convention on genocide and 15 other similar documents on human rights out of the 19 worked out by the United Nations cannot be assessed in any other way than as Washington's unwillingness to assume firm juridical commitments in the sphere of the insurance of human rights.

And this is not accidental. Genocide is openly practiced in the United States. It has been actually sanctioned by official authorities. A vivid example of this is the policy of the ruling circles with regard to the indigenous population of the United States, the Indians. They have been driven into reservations, have almost no opportunity to get decent education or skilled medical assistance and are doomed to extinction. The lifespan of Indians is half the average level in the United States. The rate of child mortality is high. Other national minorities in the United States -- blacks, people of Latin American and Asian origin--are subjected to glaring discrimination and at times to unprovoked extermination.

Washington conducts the policy of genocide also on the international arena. Suffice it to recall atrocities of the U.S. military in Indochina that are comparable only to crimes of the Nazis, the plans of creating neutron weapons and other means of annihilation, the open course at preparing a nuclear war.

The speakers in the hearings noted that the United States' refusal to ratify this international convention puts Washington in the same set with the racist South African regime.

As it should be expected U.S. hawks -- Senators Strom Thurmond, Jesse Helms sharply attacked the convention. They said they will do their utmost to prevent its ratification on the ground of its being, allegedly, unconstitutional.

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy said that he will be pressing for the ratification of the convention. At the same time he noted that much will depend on the stand of the administration which, he said, just started considering the convention.

NO PROGRESS REPORTED IN USSR-JAPAN FISHERY TALKS

OW080110 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow Dec 7 KYODO -- Director General Akira Matsuura of the Japanese Fisheries Agency and Soviet First Deputy Fisheries Minister Nikolay Kudryavtsev met here for some three hours Monday to discuss ways to break the current impasse in bilateral fishery negotiations but no progress was made. Matsuura arrived in Moscow last Friday to hold talks with top Soviet officials as current working-level negotiations on fishery operations next year in each other's 200-mile fishery zones have become statemated over the Soviet proposal for a drastic reduction in Japan's catch of Alaska pollack in its zone.

The Soviet Union also is demanding that restrictions on its operation in the Japanese zone be eased.

Matsuura told newmen following his meeting with Kudryavtsev that working-level talks also were held between Japanese and Soviet negotiatiors on Monday but both sides merely reiterated their respective views.

He said the Soviet side also was seeking an early conclusion of the negotiations.

But he siad there still are no prospects for an agreement because of the wide gap in views on state of fishery resources.

The current negotiations were started on November 19 and both sides already have agreed to set the overall catch quotas in 1982 at 750,000 tons for Japan in the Soviet zone and 650,000 tons for the Soviet Union in the Japanese zone.

PRAVDA ASSESSES JAPANESE CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD030732 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec TASS -- The main purpose of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's cabinet resuffle was to choose ministers who would help him cope with complex domestic problems, primarily financial ones, and also settle acute trade and economic differences with the United States and the West European countries.

Addressing a press conference after the reshuffle, Zenko Suzuki said that the domestic policy course would not change and that the main task of his government in foreign policy was to promote relations with the United States in different fields. His ministers spoke in the same vein.

This showns, Yuriy Vdovin writes in PRAVDA today, that the Japanese cabinet reshuffle took account primarily of the interests of rival monopoly groups rather than the aspirations of the mass of the working people, who demand that an end be put to the onalaught on the vital interests of the population and that a policy of peace, goodneighbourliness and friendship with all countries be pursued.

Gromyko Cables Foreign Minister

PM081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to Japanese Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi congratulating him on his appointment to the post. The telegram expresses the hope that relations between the two countries will develop on the paths of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

In an answering telegram Y. Sakurauchi, voicing thanks for the congratulations, expressed himself in favor of the stable development of Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of true mutual understanding.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH NIKOLAY FIRYUBIN

OW090035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow Dec 8 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador Tokichiro Uomoto met with Vice Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Tuesday and exchanged views for about 90 minutes on the international situation in general.

The meeting was held at the request of Uomoto.

Although contents of discussion held were not disclosed, the Japanese envoy and the Soviet vice minister were believed to have exchanged views on Japan-Soviet relations after the recent cabinet reshuffle carried out by prime minister Zenko Suzuki and other matters, such as holding of bilateral working-level meetings.

USSR, JAPAN TO EXCHANGE NEW AMBASSADORS

OW090955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo Dec 9 KYODO -- The Soviet Embassy informed the Foreign Ministry Tuesday that Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy S. Polyanskiy would retire within this month, ministry sources said Wednesday.

The Soviet officials were quoted as saying Polyanskiy would leave Japan early in January.

But the Embassy officials did not give any indication of the identity of the next ambassador to Japan, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government has already decided to nominate former Foreign Vice Minister Masuo Takashima as the new ambassador to Moscow in January.

The exchange of new ambassadors is seen as offering a chance for some movement in deadlocked Japan-Soviet relations.

Polyanskiy has been in Tokyo for more than five years. During the term of his service, Japan-Soviet relations worsened for a variety of reasons.

GRISHIN RECEIVES KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

LD081512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today received a party delegation from Pyongyang led by (Lee Phen-Chom), secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, which is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom.

Present during the conversation was Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN ARMENIA -- A workers delegation of the Japan Socialist Party has visited the Armenian SSR. The delegation was taken on a tour of the republic during which the guests became acquainted with the life of the republic's workers and with the activities of various party organizations in Yerevan. They also visited the exhibition of Armenian workers economic achievements in Yerevan. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 27 Nov 81 GE]

FILM FESTIVAL IN JAPAN -- A Soviet film festival opened on 21 November in five Japanese cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo and Fukuoka showing films based on works by Russian master writers. The Tokyo festival will last through 18 December at the Toei Palace theater in Shinjuku. [Text] [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Nov 81 OW]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN INDIA

LD081350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Dec 81

[TASS correspondent's dispatch from Delhi]

[Text] Talks between the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the delegation of the Indian Parliament led by speaker of the Lok Sabha Bal Ram Jakhar, began here today.

The two sides noted with profound satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and India have been developing beneficially for decades in an atmosphere of friendship and trust. This is a vivid example of how the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social-economic systems should be implemented in practice.

It was noted that an outstanding contribution to this development has been made personally by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India. During the historic summit meeting in December 1980, whose first anniversary is being marked today by all India, important political and economic documents were signed which determined the path for a qualitatively new development of the many-sided Indian-Soviet relations for many years to come.

The two sides reaffirmed the strong belief of the parliaments of the Soviet Union and India that the most important tasks faced by mankind are the consolidation of peace and the prevention of a new world war. In this connection, the peace initiatives expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet state, in his interview to the West German magazine DER SPEIGEL and also during his recent visit to the FRG, are of great importance.

It was noted that the Soviet Union and India attach great importance to the adoption of immediate measures to halt the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, and to the effective implementation of these measures. In view of this, the supreme legislative organs of the Soviet Union and India believe that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe are important.

Comrade Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation, stressed that the Soviet side esteems highly the weighty contribution to the cause of preserving world peace and security made by India's peace-loving foreign policy, which is based on nonalignment. He further noted that the entire experience of Soviet-Indian relations shows that the close friendship and many-sided cooperation between the USSR and India are in line with the fundamental interests of their peoples and that they foster the cause of peace, detente and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Lok Sabha, expressed the gratitude of the Indian people to the Soviet Government and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the contribution they are making to the implementation of political and economic tasks faced by this country, one of the largest in Asia. He said the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived in India at an important time when the Indian people are marking two outstanding dates: the 20th anniversary of the first official, friendly visit to India by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the first anniversary of the Soviet-Indian summit meeting in Delhi. Bal Ram Jakhar said: We are proud of the historic results of the talks between the leaders of our two countries. The results of those talks are of enormous importance not only for the Soviet and Indian peoples, but also for all developing countries which highly evaluate the documents signed in Delhi.

The speaker of the Lok Sabha noted the enormous part played by the USSR Supreme Soviet and by Soviet parliamentarians in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and detente.

Comrade Kuznetsov, head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, handed to the Parliament of India, the message to Parliaments and Peoples of the World adopted on the initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1981. Bal Ram Jakhar said the Indian Parliament approved wholly and completely the calls contained in this message.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet met today with a group of members of the Lok and Sabha and the Rajya Sabha of the Indian Parliament. They discussed a wide range of questions, touching upon the situation in the world and in the south Asian subcontinent. The two sides paid great attention to the exchange of experience between the supreme legislative organs of the two countries and their activities directed at raising the living standard of the peoples and the development of national economies.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet continued today to acquaint itself with the life of the capital of India. The delegation attended a session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha of the Indian Parliament now taking place.

With great interest the Soviet guests toured the Jawaharlal Nehru museum. It is the building in which this Indian statesman and outstanding fighter for national independence lived and worked. With great attention the delegates viewed the photograph exhibition devoted to Indian-Soviet friendship, at whose source stood Jawaharlal Nehru.

Gandhi, Kuznetsov Meet

LD081530 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec, TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is on an official visit here at the head of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, was received today by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

INDIAN CP HOLDS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM080939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Korovikov dispatch under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Indian Communists' Position"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Dec -- A plenum of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India has ended. R. Rao, general secretary of the Indian Communist Party's National Council, familiarized journalists with its decisions. The Central Executive Committee discussed the international situation and the domestic situation in the country. It was noted that the world situation has deteriorated as a result of U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy. The Indian Communists fully support the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives and call for a broad campaign in their support.

A serious situation, the decision says, is also taking shape around India. The Washington administration is arming Pakistan, expanding the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, and giving support to Afghan counterrevolution. Beijing is also taking an active part in this. The plenum noted the urgent need for resolute exposure of and opposition to the dangerous designs of Washington, Islamabad and Beijing which threaten India's unity and sovereignty.

Those taking part in the plenum noted that the mass demonstration held in Delhi on 23 November against the rise in prices and in defense of democratic freedoms showed the Indian working people's determination to struggle for their rights. It was decided to convene a session of the party's national Council 16 through 19 December. It was also announced that the party's next, 12th congress will take place 22 through 28 March 1982 in the city of Varanasi, Uttar-Pradesh.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS NEW BOOKS ON AFGHANISTAN

PM090919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Book review by Col G. Kashuba: "On Afghan Soil"]

[Text] The aircraft was bound for Kabul. "As soon as we crossed the border it was clear who was flying to Afghanistan for the first time and who had been there before and was returning to his unit from leave or from an assignment. All the first-timers were glued to the windows.

"Jagged, dazzling shimmering mountains floated by below us. They were endless, covering the whole world, losing their sharp outline only at the horizon. White and black -- glaciers and gorges -- clashed fiercely, no halftones or nuances."

These lines are from the book "Beneath an Afghan Sky" [Note: (T. Gaydar, "Beneath an Afghan Sky" [Pod Afghanskim Nebom], Sovetskaya Rossiya Publishing House, 1981, 86 pages, price 10 kopecks)] by the well-known Soviet publicist, Rear Adm Timur Arkadyevich Gaydar, who went to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] as a PRAVDA military correspondent. When you read the book through you feel that these lines, especially the last sentence, could have been its epigraph. They convey very accurately the feelings of a person who is crossing this friendly country's border for the first time. But that is not the only reason why you dwell on them. The idea of a clash is seen as an image, as a symbol of the uncomprising struggle which is going on in the country between the forces of social progress and reaction.

It is no accident, of course, that the book was published as part of the library "The Writer and the Times." The writer's travel notes give an accurate and broad impression of the pounding pulse of the times and distinctive signs of life today in a country on which the attention of the whole world is riveted. This book, which can be read in one sitting, is attractive for its imagery, for its acute observations and interesting details.

The book provides much evidence that the United States, in alliance with the Beijing hegemonists and other reactionary forces, is waging a veritable undeclared war against people's Afghanistan. But no matter how vicious and smart the enemies become their efforts are bound to fail. The ideas of the revolution and the desire for a new life are taking an increasingly strong hold of the Afghan working people's minds. Their determination to defend the gains of the revolution is also growing. And this is convincingly demonstrated in the book.

The pages which tell of the actions of subunits of the DRA People's Armed Forces against gangs sent in from outside are filled with a sense of optimism and, at the same time, genuine combat tension. The author does not relate events second hand. He reports from divisional or unit headquarters and from an armored transporter whose crew is ready to fire on an enemy attack at an instant's notice; from a border post whose fighters have more than once had to battle with dushmans.

The book talks with great warmth about the troops of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, about the commanders and political workers, about the officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers.

One is not unmoved by the pages about life in our troops' tent towns in Afghanistan where, as at home, everything is done in accordance with a strict rhythm and with the regulations, but where, at the same time, there is room for a joke, a song and a heart-to-heart talk. The mail arrived at the aviation subunit in the afternoon. The letters were distributed, read through several times and slipped into the breast pockets of pale-green overalls. But political worker Valeriy Nikolayevich Korneyenko saved one letter for the evening when the air became cool and there were a few minutes of quiet.

It was a special letter.

"Our dear husbands, you are far away, but we, the wives of the squadron's pilots and technicians, have gotten together and decided to send you a joint letter. We all realize that you are carrying out a responsible assignment. Don't worry about us. We are fine. We are working and bringing up the children. May our love and our loyalty help you surmount all the difficulties...."

A light wind, the author writes, picked up the words which Korneyenko was quietly reading out and carried them beyond the concrete of the airfield toward the mountains shrouded in darkness and, perhaps, even further, to all the tarpaulin tent towns.

Such lines are unforgettable.

Readers will be very familiar with the name of PRAVDA correspondent V. Verstakov. They will also remember his interesting reports on exercises and features on the group of Soviet forces in Germany, the Northern Fleet, the Far East Military District and other districts and fleets. He is known in many garrisons, including the Soviet garrisons stationed on Afghan soil. Verstakov was among the first Soviet journalists to visit them. Expanded and supplemented with new observations, his features form the basis of the book "There, in Afghanistan" published by the Military Literature Publishing House. [note: (V. Verstakov. "There, in Afghanistan [Tam, v Afghanistane], Military Literature Publishing House, 1981, 64 pages, price 15 kopecks]

The book focuses on the Soviet soldier, patriot and internationalist, a man of generous spirit. The author shows him in different situations, helping us to see different facets of his character.

On reading the book you get a picture of assault troops on bivouac guard duty, a tank crew guarding a faulty combat vehicle in a snowy mountain pass waiting for a repair team to arrive, and Afghan battalion commander Zia throwing his last grenade with all his frenzy, all his hatred of the enemies of the people -- the dushmans who killed his wife and son.... Without doubt this is the product of professional literary expertise. But unquestionably it is also the result of the author's love for his heroes. "What I feel closest to and understand best is the army and its people. I love them, I worry about them and I believe that they are doing something most difficult and indubitably, most noble." That is what Viktor Verstakov says about his "partiality" on the first page of the book. On reading it you say to yourself: The author had a right to use such lofty words. The book is written with Soviet troops, in particular those sons of the motherland who have directly carried out their international duty.

...The book "In Accordance With the Duty of Internationalists" written by Vasiliy Izgarshev, now a colonel in the reserve, and published by the Military Literature Publishing House [note: (V. Izgarshev. In Accordance With the Duty of Internationalists [Po Dolgu Internatsionalistov], Military Literature Publishing House, 56 pages, price 10 kopecks)] introduces the reader to the Afghan soldier (Badargol), who reads poetry in Russian, and other Afghan troops and representatives of the DRA peasantry, working class, students and artistic figures waging the difficult struggle against the enemies of the revolution. It is also the evidence of an eyewitness, a military journalist who went to Afghanistan soon after the limited contingent of Soviet troops was sent in.

In the book we meet with motorized riflemen Senior Lieutenants V. Danilchenko and R. Aushev, Airman Capt V. Burekhin, Field Bakery Chief Lt A. Shapovalov and many other Soviet officers, warrant officers, sergeants, soldiers, communists and Komsomol members.

The virtue of the book is that like the first two it provides quite extensive information on the history of the development of friendly ties between the Soviet and Afghan peoples, Afghan history and the flora and fauna of this country of mountains and sun.

The busy streets of Kabul, which have an oriental brightness, the snowcapped mountain peaks and our subunits' tent towns -- I too had occasion to see it all recently.

When I read the aforementioned books it was like visiting Afghanistan again, feeling the friendly handshakes of its people and meeting with our remarkable troops who have again shown the world that they are selfless and courageous patriots and internationalists prepared to surmount all difficulties.

Other Reports, Photographs

PM091103 [Editorial Report] Three issues of Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian publish items relating to Afghanistan.

The first, published on 26 November on page 4, is a 600-word report by special correspondent Col V. Moroz under the heading "News of Kabul Lyceum," answering a reader's letter asking for a description of the Afghan military lyceum. Moroz outlines the changes which have taken place there since the April revolution, noting that "relationships between lyceum students and commanders and instructors have changed. The atmosphere of remoteness, of alienation, which was previously viewed as the basis of discipline, has disappeared." "The lyceum students," he continues, "have cordial relations with Soviet servicemen. They meet frequently -- at joint thematic soirees, at movie shows and on sports fields."

The report is accompanied by a photograph depicting "Soviet servicemen visiting personnel of the Kabul military lyceum."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 27 November publishes on page 3 a photograph showing Afghan servicemen during firing practice. The photograph is accompanied by the following unattributed caption:

"Thousands of young volunteers are joining the ranks of the Afghan Armed Forces, which are being swelled on the basis of the military service law adopted this year. Every citizen of the young republic sees his supreme and sacred duty in defending his motherland and serving his people."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 3 December publishes on page 2 a photograph of a group of Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan against a mountain background. The photograph, taken by "special photo correspondent" A. Yefimov, is accompanied by the following unattributed report under the heading "On Afghan Soil":

"Somewhere out there, beyond the craggy mountains, the restless echo of machinegun and submachinegun fire and grenade explosions still reverberated, but here below there was a surprising stillness. Taking advantage of the brief respite in the training fight, political worker Maj A. Shumilin (in the center of the photograph) approached the motorized riflemen of the company attacking the 'enemy' on the main salient.

"You can judge the mood of his interlocutors from their faces. The company acted boldly and resolutely and many servicemen displayed mature combat skill, resourcefulness and courage. And, of course, it is pleasant for the young soldiers to hear the praise of an experienced officer and to hear him say how, by their excellent service as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, they are making a fitting contribution to defending the gains of the April revolution."

AGRARIAN REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN ASSESSED

PM081037 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 48, Signed to Press 26 Nov 81 pp 12-13

[Vladimir Snegirev dispatch: "With a Thought for the Next Harvest"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, November -- Afghanistan today presents the journalist with many discoveries and subjects for reportage. Having firmly embarked on the path of democratic transformations, the country is taking vigorous measures to develop the national economy and is showing concern for the development of education, culture and art. But the chief phenomenon is the fundamental changes in the consciousness of millions of people. These changes, the logical continuation of the April 1978 revolution, are to turn yesterday's farmhands into conscious builders of the new Afghanistan and active fighters for the motherland's freedom and prosperity. And it is the shaping of this new consciousness that largely determines the internal political situation in Afghanistan today.

This is also obvious to the republic's enemies, to external and internal counterrevolution, as well as to the reactionary circles of those states which support the rebels with money, weapons and ammunition. The dushmans and their patrons understand perfectly the danger that threatens them: The growth in the ranks of politicially competent, staunch and courageous citizens inevitably means a weakening of the counterrevolutionary rabble's positions. The dushmans are in a hurry just somehow to play dirty tricks on the republic, and those who are urging them on are becoming increasingly generous with their handouts....

"Our enemies are now trying their utmost to prevent the influence of the revolutionary power spreading deep into the country," Dr Najib, leader of the DRA Security Service and member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said in an interview with me. "To this end they are blockading provincial and district centers, mining roads and attacking columns carrying peaceful cargo destined for peasants. This vandalims, apart from anything else, is aimed at destabilizing the economy, creating chaos and preventing peasants from taking the fruits of their labor to market...."

Counterrevolutionary organizations, Comrade Najib pointed out, are infiltrating their agents into ministries and departments, industrial and transportation enterprises, military units and educational institutions. Their tasks are wide ranging -- from direct acts of sabotage to clever agitation against the existing system. When organizing ideological sabotage, emphasis is placed on "green" youth -- students in secondary and higher education. This is indicated, in particular, by instructions recently captured from the counterrevolutionary "Hezb-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan" entrenched in Pakistan, which directly calls for young people to be incited to antigovernment actions, demonstrations and sabotage. As can be seen from the contents of the instructions, the intention of their compilers is simple: Use the fact that young people have a lot of energy, while far from all possess sufficient political maturity, and lure them....

And as for the struggle against the new forms of economic management created by the revolution, here the bandits act in an unsophisticated way: with fire and sword. The basmaks have declared merciless war on the democratic agrarian transformations.

The fundamental legislative act of land reform was decree No 8 "on land" adopted on 30 November 1978 and whose essence was as follows. The lands belonging to the former royal family were confiscated in full. The maximum land holding per owner was set at 6 hectares (first category or equivalent). Surplus land was transferred to the state without compensation. Landless peasants and those with little land were given land free of charge. That document convincingly confirmed once again the progressive, truly democratic nature of the agrarian transformations in Afghanistan.

"The plans of the party and the revolutionary government were approved by millions of peasants," Comrade (Lakanval), DRA deputy miniter of agriculture and chairman of the Central Council of Peasant Cooperatives, said in a conversation with me. "By the end of 1979, 296,000 landless and almost landless peasant families had received approximately 665,000 hectares of arable land. And at the same time the implementation of the reform came up against fierce resistance from feudal lords, the reactionary section of the clergy and usurers. Our enemies mounted broad and active propaganda against the reform, skillfully exploiting our weaknesses."

At the first stage of the land transformation H. Amin, who was then in power, permitted a voluntary approach and the violation of revolutionary legality, thereby undermining the laws' authority with people and generating fear and uncertainty. The historical, national, religious features of peasant life in Afghanistan were not taken into consideration. In a number of instances the peasants, having received land, were not provided with water to irrigate it or with equipment, seeds or credit. And then the peasant scratched his head: "What is happening? When I rented land from the feudal lord, he gave me both seeds and fertilizer, but now the land is mine and it is of no use...." Sometimes people were forcibly driven into cooperatives. In this way the authorities antagonized not only middle landowners but also many peasants -- ignorant, downtrodden and bound hand and foot by the trammels of religious fanaticism. The situation in the country was sharply exacerbated.

"The decisive rectification of the mistakes that had been made," Comrade (Lakanval) said, "began at the new stage of the April revolution -- that is, in December 1979. The party indicated the need to carry out broad explanatory work among the peasants, to set up land reform committees in the districts, to win the mullahs over and to take strict account of land suitable for cultivation. The peasants were given preferential loans on a wide scale. Seeds and fertilizers were supplied from the USSR in the form of free aid. There was a considerable rise in the purchase prices of cotton and sugar beets...."

The first congress of peasant cooperatives was held in December 1980.

"In our opinion, the cooperatives must become a primary school of political education for the Afghan peasantry," Comrade (Lakanval) continued. "Of course, this does not mean that lectures of some sort are given there. The very organization of the cooperative, work in it and the economic benefits it gives the peasant must militate for the new life, for the reform being implemented."

I do not want the reader to gain a false impression of the progress of agrarian transformations in the DRA -- to say that all is going smoothly and surely. No, there are more than enough problems, and chief among them is, I repeat, the terror of large and small gangs operating in the country under orders from abroad. Precisely this is the most substantial brake on all democratic reforms. In addition, the state must see to those landless peasant families for which there were not enough plots (there are more than 300,000 such families). For this it is necessary to regularize the existing system of land ownership and implement irrigation measures on a wide scale. The adoption of a law on water governing irrigation conditions of vital importance to the peasant is expected soon. The PDPA leaders are aware of the acute need for daily explanatory work among the peasants. Until recently this work, it has to be admitted, was being done timidly -- which the republic's enemies were not slow to profit by in a number of instances.

There are many difficulties and nobody intends to shut his eyes to them. But in resolving the problems, DRA agriculture is getting firmly on its feet, and the best confirmation of this is provided by the republic statistical administration's concrete data according to which the sowing area increased 5 percent compared with last year and production of wheat increased 3.6 percent, raw cotton 23 percent, and sugar beets 28 percent. The peasants were given 46 percent more credit in monetary terms than a year ago. They received more seeds and fertilizers. Cooperatives will send 40,000 karakul skins to auctions in Leningrad and London for the first time. They have produced a considerable quantity of wheat, corn and barley.

A training center for leaders of the cooperative movement has been opened in Kabul. A large group of Afghan agrarian specialists has gone to study in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and India.

New evidence of the state's concern for improving land relations is provided by the decree "on supplement No 1 to decree No 8 'on land,'" which was adopted by the Revolutionary Council Presidium in August and which takes into account the experience acquired in implementing the reform and contains important provisions and specifications concerning land ownership.

For millions of Afghan peasants the April revolution primarily means land reform, which brings them the joy of free labor and enhanced well-being and is a sound foundation for building a progressive democratic society.

KHMER 'REACTIONARY FORCES' SEEK TO FORM COALITION

LD081816 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penhn, 8 Dec, TASS -- Talks are going on in Bangkok between representatives of the reactionary Khmer forces on establishing the so-called "coalition government" and uniting all the reactionary forces in a "single front". The main organizers of the farce staged in Bangkok -- Washington and Beijing -- hope to use the forces of Kampuchean reaction to stem progressive transformations in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Reporting on these developments, the Kampuchean news agency SPK stresses that the Chinese hegemonists and American imperialists are trying to invigorate the activities of the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary Khmer groupings entrenched on Thai territory. But whether the "coalition government" of traitors and criminals who had fled Kampuchea is established or not, the news agency points out in its commentary, the revolutionary processes in the country will not be hampered. The Kampuchean people have become complete masters of their destinies in January 1979 after the defeat of the bloodstained Pol Pot regime of genocide.

Since that time, the commentary continues, life in the country has fully returned to normalcy. The socio-economic and political structures have been rehabilitated. About one hundred per cent of the electorate took part in elections to the national assembly, the first session of which adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the country, the true and legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people, were formed. They alone can represent the interests of the Kampuchean people on the international scene, the SPK points out.

It is only the cessation of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and other Indo-Chinese countries and the establishment of the relations of goodneighbourliness between all states in Southeast Asia that will bring about a lasting peace and stability in the region. It is these objectives that are pursued by the well-known proposals of the foreign ministers of the Indo-Chinese countries and by the memorandum presented on behalf of the three Indo-Chinese countries by the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, the news agency stresses.

POL POT'S 'BEIJING-BACKED PARTY' DISSOLVED

LD081833 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Intrigues of Kampuchea's Enemies" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY has circulated a report, which astonished even difficult to surprise Western journalists and diplomats accredited in Beijing, that the "Communist Party of Kampuchea" dissolved itself.

What communist party of Kampuchea does the Beijing agency mean? If it means the party of Kampuchean Communists, that is the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, nobody dissolved it, as is known. The 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, held late in May, reaffirmed its status as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class of Kampuchea. "From now on", the party Central Committee's report to the congress said, "we will build a socialist society on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. This is the only way to national and social liberation, construction of a happy and prosperous life of the people, reliable protection of national independence."

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY does not mean this party -- it reports about Pol Pot's Beijing-backed "party", about those who beheaded the party of Kampuchean Communists by treacherous strikes from behind, by depriving it of recognized leaders, usurping the party leadership and destroying cadres of communists-internationalists.

The Pol Pot men are responsible for the death of 90 percent of communists who remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism and rejected Maoism imported from Beijing.

Pol Pot and his associates, the 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea said, "destroyed the party", compelled it to "depart from the position of the working class, betray the principles of Marxism-Leninism," imposed on it "reactionary extremist nationalism" and ultimately turned the party into a "counter-revolutionary organization, an organization of butchers and murderers, into a tool in the hands of Beijing expansionists for staging in the country a mass terror unprecedented in mankind's history by its brutality."

What kind of "self-dissolution" is being meant? Is it a dissolution of the Pol Pot gang? In the light of Beijing's and Washington's intrigues around the establishment of a "coalition" and even a "provisional" or "interim government" from among the groupings of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Norodom Sihanouk, thrown out of Kampuchea by the people, one can easily guess what is being meant. The makers of the "coalition" do not, probably, want the ears of blood-thirsty Pol Pot men to stick out from the hodge-podge of Khmer reactionaries which they are mixing. According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES Pol Pot and his ilk hope to convince by their action the ASEAN and Western countries that they have nothing to do with the barbaric policies carried out during the rule of the Pol Pot men.

It is a futile ploy.

ARMY PAPER ASSAILS U.S. 'WAR SCENARIOS' FOR ASIA

PM071533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Lt Col V. Muravyev "International Notes": The Pentagon's Frightening Scenarios]

[Text] The man in black was standing on a platform and suggesting to his audience that they may be incinerated in a nuclear conflict in the near future for their own good. In exchange he prmoised them salvation from the "Red threat." Who is this "oracle"? The preacher of some bloodthirsty sect or a lunatic escaped from the madhouse?

None of these, it seems. He is Adm Robert Long, a perfectly healthy American who commands the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific zone and who was expounding Washington's strategy for Asia from the rostrum of a conference of armed forces representatives of 16 Pacific countries' representatives in their own house. This is why the admiral left his Hawaiian headquarters where such conferences have usually been held and flew to the Philippines capital of Manila.

Interspersing the speech with fictions about the mythical "Soviet military threat," the U.S. admiral persistently tried to force on the conference the idea of the inevitability and even the necessity of "confrontation with the Soviet Union in the political, economic and military spheres." Expatiating on the USSR's alleged "expansionism" in Asia and the Pacific, R. Long campaigned for a further buildup of the U.S. military presence in various regions of the world. He announced that the Pentagon intends to continue to increase the quantity and improve the quality of U.S. arms in the Pacific, send the latest warships, including nuclear submarines, to that region and to deploy contingents of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces on its Asian and Pacific military bases. To implement these plans the U.S. Air Force in Okinawa and South Korea are now being modernized at an accelerated rate, including equipping them with the latest types of warplanes, such as F16 fighter bombers and AWACS "flying radar" systems similar to those quite recently deployed in Saudi Arabia.

Replying to the participants' questions, Adm R. Long again insisted on the U.S. need to seek not only global, but also regional military superiority, primarily nuclear superiority, over the Soviet Union. He let it be known unamibiguously that the Reagan administration would not balk at sending further contingents of U.S. troops to any particular region of Asia or the Pacific "if this is demanded by conflict scenarios." Displaying a selection of such "scenarios" before the audience, the U.S. hawk drew terrifying pictures of a limited conflict in Asia involving conventional weapons "developing automatically" into a nuclear holocaust. With striking cynicism the Pentagon strategist spoke of the approaching annihilation of hundreds of thousands of the region's inhabitants as though it was simply a question of gambling in a harmless card game. In a fit of anti-Sovietism the orator turned everything upside down there and then, attributing these sinister plans to the Soviet Union and trying to blame it for the emergence of such a "dramatic" situation.

R. Long finished his "terror" session with demands that the countries of the region "make a weightier contribution to Asia's security: and assume a "greater proportion of the responsibiiity for defending the free world's interests." By this Washington usually means increasing its partners' military spending and participation in U.S. militarist adventures by providing sites for U.S. military bases and conducting joint military maneuvers with the Americans.

Having intimidated his Asian colleagues in this way, the Admiral immediately offered them "salvation under the U.S. nuclear umbrella." Long has clearly forgotton or perhaps was unaware that the Soviet Union long ago put forward an initiative on creating a collective security system in Asia and on declaring this region a nuclear-free zone.

The Manila conference is merely one episode in a whole series of measures of a military-political character conducted recently by Washington to knock together some kind of anti-Soviet "community" which would champion U.S. imperialism's policy in this important region of the world. Following U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's much talked of visit to Southeast Asian and Pacific countries in June this year, other high-ranking U.S. emissaries, including Pentagon representatives, have made a "pilgrimage" there. Many conferences and meetings between top U.S. military officials and statesmen and military figures from the countries of the region have been held. And everywhere the Americans have brandished the ramshackle bugbear of the "Soviet military threat" and have tried to hinder the development of peaceful cooperation between the Asian states and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

And how are the Asian states themselves treating the United States' whipping up of tension in the region? Are the Washington militarist circles' "scenarios" for Asia not causing legitimate alarm among the peoples? No, they have not forgotten that in the past one of the Asian countries -- Japan -- was the victim of a U.S. nuclear bomb attack and that long-suffering Vietnam experienced one of the "limited" war scenarios. For the peoples of states which have undergone such heavy suffering the very thought of a new war, a nuclear one moreover, is criminal. This idea was central to L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Bonn on 23 November this year. This appeal to ensure peace and security is clear and comprehensible to the Asian peoples.

The Jakarta newspaper MERDEKA has appealed to the governments of the countries of the region not to allow themselves to be embroiled in the anti-Soviet militarist hysteria fanned by Washington or in conflicts which run counter to their national interests. The Asian peoples' task, MERDEKA stresses, is to consolidate their independence and ensure the establishment of conditions for secure and peaceful development.

The Soviet Union, a large part of whose territory is located in Asia, is vitally interested in preserving and strengthening peace on this continent, and thus cannot and will not regard with indifference the Pentagon's adventurist plans to turn the region into a dangerous new seat of tension.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREETINGS TO LAO LEADERS

LD011622 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- "Together with you we will continue doing the utmost for the friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the USSR and the Laotian People's Democratic Republic to develop for the good of the peoples of our countries, for the sake of peace and socialism," the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov said in a message of greetings to the leaders of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

"True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the message says, "the Laotian People's Democratic Republic makes its contribution to the development of cooperation between the fraternal socialist states, to the consolidation of the positions of socialism, is actively defending the rights of the peoples to freedom and independence, is coming out in favour of the united actions of peace-loving forces against the intrigues by imperialism and hegemonism, which are dangerous for the peace. The world community broadly supports the initiatives, advanced by Laos jointly with Vietnam and Kampuchea and aimed at the establishment of relations of goodneighbourhood and peaceful consideration in South East Asia."

Radio Report

LD011846 Moscow Domestic Serice in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent a telegram to Comrades Phomvihan and Souphanouvong in which they heartily congratulate the people of that friendly country. The revolution of 1975, the telegram stresses, played an outstanding role in the destiny of the Lao people. The working people of Laos, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the People's Revolutionary Party, are now implementing radical socioeconomic changes and are steadily working on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party's eighth plenum for the first 5-year plan of the republic.

There is no doubt that the fraternal people of Laos, inspired by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, will succeed in resolving these important, responsible tasks and, overcoming their difficulties, will confidently advance along the road to creating the foundations of socialism in the country.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Soviet leaders go on to note, is making its contribution to the development of cooperation between the fraternal and socialist states, to the consolidation of the positions of socialism, is actively coming out in defense of the rights of peoples to freedom and independence, and for unity of actions of all peace-loving forces against the intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism, which are dangerous for peace.

The initiative directed toward establishing relations of good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation in Southeast Asia, which was put forward by Laos with Vietnam and Kampuchea, is receiving broad support from the world public.

Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov wished the Lao people further successes in building a new life.

MOSCOW INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY MEETING REPORTED

PM081047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In Support of the Peoples of Indochina]

[Text] Fraternal friendship and international solidarity bind the Soviet People and the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This was emphasized on 3 December in Moscow at the third all-union conference of the Soviet Committee of Support for Vietnam.

L.N. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Support of Vietnam and chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, delivered a report on the Soviet public's participation in the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and its next tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Vanthong Sengmuang, Lao ambassador to the USSR, Meas Samnang, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR, and Vu Khoan, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, who spoke at the conference, expressed profound thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people, and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the fraternal support and aid rendered to their countries. They read messages of greetings to the conference from Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, Lao President Souphanouvong, and Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The conference adopted a resolution on transforming the Soviet Committee for Support of Vietnam into the Soviet Committee for Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. AUCCTU secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus was elected chairman of the committee.

CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES SOVIET-THAI RELATIONS

LD270740 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS -- The experience of the past decade shows that business-like cooperation between Thailand and the Soviet Union meets the national interests of the two countries," Vsevolod Kalinin writes in PRAVDA. "Trade helps them come to know each other better, which, in turn, helps improve relations in other fields as well."

Soviet-Thai trade has increased dozens of times over the past decade. Thailand supplies the Soviet Union with rice, maize, jute, canned pine-apples and other goods. Thai imports from the Soviet Union have considerably increased and include tractors, machinery, forging-and-pressing equipment, oxygen units, diesel engines, chemicals and many other things.

"Assessing these results, one must not forget that Thailand is deeply involved in the system of the world capitalist market," the dispatch says. "Foreign monopolies operating in Thailand are hampering its efforts to expand its foreign relations for fear of losing their profits."

"At times Thailand comes under strong pressure," Vsevoldo Kalinin writes. This happened, for instance, during the notorious embargo on trade with the Soviet Union, imposed by the Carter administration. American emissaries of all hues and shades exerted no small effort to make Thailand discontinue its grain shipments to the Soviet Union. When they failed they began to persuade the Thais that the Soviet Union was allegedly not a regular trading partner and that it would discontinue business contacts with Thailand as soon as Washington lifted its embargo. But these efforts failed miserably, too." It was pointed out more than once in government and business circles and in the press that the Soviet Union is a reliable trading partner and that business done with it has a stabilizing effect on the economic situation in Thailand and helps it reduce its chronic balance of trade deficit," PRAVDA's correspondent says.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PHILIPPINES

LD042112 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to President of the Republic of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos, expressing profound condolences over the natural disaster that hit the Philippines, the typhoon that took the heavy toll of human lives and caused vast destruction. Leonid Brezhnev conveyed condolences to the families and relatives of the deceased.

TASS REPORTS ON RADOM SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD081638 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec, TASS -- Meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Commission for Cooperation of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant and Democratic Parties have been held here. They appraised the social and economic situation in Poland, the consequences of its worsening, and made corresponding conclusions.

Polish mass media note in their reports that the situation is sharply worsening in a majority of the regions of the country. Such a development is rightfully linked, above all, with the recent meeting of the Presidium of Solidarity in Radom and the demands put forward at the meeting. There Solidarity leaders openly resorted to ultimatum-like demands, maliciously attacked the political and economic programme of the PUWP, and declared their intention to give battle to the legitimate bodies of authority and the party of the working class. Genuine designs of the leaders of counter-revolution have been confirmed by documents quoted in the broadcasts of the Polish radio and television on December 7 and 8 this year.

Radio and television reproduced some of the taped speeches in Radom. For example, L. Walesa admitted that Solidarity was eroding the system of authority in Poland, and said that it was necessary to choose "such a road so as to make a lightning manoeuvre" (to seize power). J. Kuron, a paid Western agent, called for paralyzing authority already today so as to pave the way for Solidarity. J. Rulewski, who has a criminal record, proposed "to attack the authorities with all means at voivodship level and to compromise them finally before the elections". "We should actively use the tactics of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]" J. Rulewski urged the meeting. The notorious anti-Sovietist Z. Bujak proposed to immediately "seize the committee for radio broadcasting, to topple the government and to deny it any credibility".

"All these flashy statements are needed", the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in its commentary, "in order to legalise inside Solidarity the activities of opposition political forces toward which Solidarity's leadership, not its rank and file, is striving. The demands put forward in Radom have nothing in common with trade union activities. They are clearly of an anti-constitutional character. The leaders of Solidarity openly demand absolute power for themselves".

"It should be declared openly", the Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, "in the name of public calm and security of the people: 'Counter-revolution will not pass'! The revolution carried out by the party with the help of its political allies in the 1940's is still so strong that it will stand up for itself. All the forces, adhering to the positions of political realism and the preservation of socialist system in our country, will effectively assist it in doing so".

SOLIDARITY EXERTS 'PRESSURE' ON PZPR COMMITTEES

LD082358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] In its column entitled "Letter From Warsaw" IZVESTIYA publishes a dispatch from Anatoliy Druzenko. Here are its contents:

The counterrevolutionaries in Poland are becoming increasingly insolent. According to Polish radio, at the "Ponor" in Zywiec works in Bielsko Biala Voivodship local Solidarity bosses have demanded the eviction of the local PZPR committee and the disbandment of the party organization. Immediately their imitators were to be found in other voivodships.

Thus, analyzing the course of events in Poland, we may state: According to the script of creeping counterrevolution, a successive scene is being played which is the result of previous events. After hearing a radio report on the Zywiec events I thought: How will some of the people whom I had the occasion to meet a year ago when the crisis in the political life of Poland was acquiring an open nature react to this? I have in mind those of my interlocutors who a year ago were asking me with a shrug of their shoulders: Why on earth are you always talking about some antisocialist forces? All right, show them to us, for instance, in our works.

The time for naive questions has passed, Anatoliy Druzenko writes. Every sensible person will realize not only that antisocialist forces do exist in Poland but also that they are striving for power. At all stages of the crisis, right from its beginning, the counterrevolutionaries were aware that the main obstacle to their plans was the PZPR. The party has been and will continue to be the object of their attacks. Counterrevolutionaries of all hues have unleashed in recent weeks an unbridled campaign to deprive the PZPR works committees of the possibility of influencing workers' collectives. Many cases are known of aggressive pressure on communists, a pressure bordering on terror.

(?These) Solidarity extremists show particular aggressivity in their incitement of strikes. In the words of one Solidarity leader notorious for his particularly unbridled speeches, Marian Jurczyk, party activists have no business at works; let them sit at home and hatch their ideology there.

The enemies of socialism dream of nothing but wrenching the PZPR from the masses, IZVESTIYA correspondent Anatoliy Druzenko continues. This would fully realize the extremists' ambitions: to neutralize the party and then, under cover of the self-management slogan, to assume power first at a production enterprise, then in a town, a voivodship and finally of the whole country. The adversaries of socialism within Solidarity strenuously attack the party in the circumstances of a violent activation of the actions of such an openly counterrevolutionary organization as the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] subsidized by Western subversive centers. That illegal subversive organization now acts quite openly and by no means conceals its antistate and antisocialist goals. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has recently reported in detail on the multilayered structure of that organization. And the paper concluded, by no means for the first time, that the KPN was founded not to spread its own views, as its boss Leszek Moczulski states, but to perform antisocialist activities and to wage an armed struggle.

Jacek Kuron and other leaders of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] are now acting barefaced; their elemental hatred of socialism is universally known. Under the protection of Warsaw Solidarity they have founded an organization with a complicated name: Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom, Justice, Independence. That organization's program proves that a new counterrevolutionary political party of a crassly anti-Soviet hue is entering the political arena.

At PZPR works organizations increasingly resolute demands are being made for a proper rebuttal of the insolent, politicized counterrevolutionaries, Anatoliy Druzenko concludes.

ANTISOCIALISTS 'USE' WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD082232 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Aleksandr Viktorov commentary]

[Text] The resolution of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum states that the forces hostile to socialism and acting to the detriment of the genuine interests of the working people and the state are undertaking ever new actions to sabotage the government's anti-crisis policy. In these circumstances the PZPR Central Committee deemed it necessary to give the government the powers needed to counteract efficiently the antisocialist forces.

Many Central Committee members who spoke at the plenum said that a sort of white terror is reigning in the country, in which extremists unceremoniously deal with people who object to Solidarity or who criticize that trade union. In such cases Solidarity leaders lable conservatist or dogmatist those people who hold differing views and they do not even refrain from threats of physical violence. A great many cases are known of public premises being occupied on Solidarity's orders. Other protest actions assume even wider scope, with their participants not even being told of the aims inspiring their steps.

To be brief, the counterrevolution does all it can to torpedo all measures for stabilization and calm. Today it is already clear that counterrevolution is gradually implementing its own goals which were delineated long ago. Some time ago Kuron wrote about them in fairly great detail in the Paris KULTURA. He presented the concept of transforming socialist Poland into a self-governing republic. And now on 22 November Kuron sets up an illegal organization of an overtly political nature: the Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom, Justice, Independence. In Kuron's apartment the hawks from Warsaw Solidarity discussed the plan for dismantling socialism in Poland, which would be made under the banner of the so-called self-governing structures. The objective sense of that idea cannot be characterized other than as the striving for the establishment, if only as a start, of a system of authority acting in parallel with the socialist state.

It may be that many Solidarity members see a new form of democracy in self-government. But Kuron and his supporters intend initially to legalize in a way the situation of dual power in the country and then to use it as a sort of transitional stage to an essentially different system of authority, while removing the party of the working class from the political leadership of society. In fact, it is a precisely elaborated program of usurping power by antisocialist forces.

The idea of social self-government in itself is not new; in the theory of scientific communism it is reduced to the inevitable, gradual withering of the state in the transitional period from socialism to communism and its replacement by communist social self-government. However, all the historic experience of the revolutionary workers' movement and the experience of the shaping and development of real socialism prove that genuine social self-government under socialism by no means opposes the socialist state. Such an attempt [to oppose the socialist state] could only cause a situation in which the workers' class, deprived of such a lever for the construction of socialism as the state, would cease to play the role of a popular force and would lose class unity and class awareness. In other words, the working class would cease to implement its historic mission of being the creator of a new socialist system. Workers' self-management in controlling production, as the antithesis of state direction and party leadership of society, is merely the phenomenon of anarcho-syndicalism. Such self-management, according to Lenin, in fact means the petty bourgeois and anarchic undermining of socialist construction and can only result in the triumph of the bourgeois counterrevolution. And, as we see, this is exactly what Kuron and his like are aiming at.

TRUD CITES HUNGARY'S NEPSZAVA ON POLISH CRISIS

PM081705 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Concrete Actions Needed"]

[Text] The Hungarian trade union newspaper NEPSZAVA has published an article by its chief editor, P. Gedeon, entitled "The Situation in Poland: Confrontation or Consolidation," which says in particular:

Nobody can now doubt that Solidarity's subversive activity is the chief cause of the current economic, social and political crisis in Poland. Extremist, anticommunist and counter-revolutionary forces have long been predominant in this organization. Now they do not conceal their aims, openly declaring that Solidarity is not only a trade union but a political organization too.

Solidarity's activity has caused serious damage primarily to the country's economy. By organizing strikes Solidarity has destroyed all production relations in the national economy, the supply system and the functioning of transportation and has undermined agriculture. On behalf of the peasants the Solidarity leaders say that there will be no food until the state grants assistance. At the same time they are inciting the workers to revolt and demanding that the government improve the food supply. This is the essence of the Solidarity leaders' insidious tactics. But where does the government get the agricultural equipment and food products from if neither industry nor agriculture is functioning?

As surely as twice two is four, you can only distribute what is created. Yet the Solidarity leaders pretend that this does not concern them and put more and more demands to the government. It is legitimate to ask the question: How long will the Polish workers tolerate Solidarity's activity and trust that organization?

Recent events show that disillusionment and dissatisfaction with Solidarity's activity are growing among diverse strata of the working people.

The author writes that imperialist forces, and especially U.S. imperialism, have tried from the very beginning, and are now exerting all their efforts, to destabilize the situation in Poland. With the help of the Polish counterrevolution they are hoping to undermine the socialist community and disrupt the balance of forces in Europe.

The Hungarian people, who are following the events in Poland with great alarm, the article stresses, believe that the communists and all genuine patriots of Poland will overcome the crisis and uphold independence and the socialist system in Poland.

Only concrete actions and consistent steps can bar the way to the counterrevolution and bring Polish society to socialist consolidation. Under these conditions Polish communists and all the healthy forces in Poland ready for decisive actions can continue to count on the internationalist Solidarity of the Hungarian people and the working people of the other fraternal countries.

TASS REPORTS BUCHAREST PEACE DEMONSTRATION

LD081244 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec, TASS -- A more than a month long campaign for disarmament and peace has ended in Romania.

A mass meeting and demonstration were held in Bucharest. Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressing the meeting, stressed the necessity of stepping up the struggle against the arms race, of a reduction and removal of medium-range nuclear means in Europe, spoke in favour of success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, of the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO RETURN FROM BUCHAREST

PM071453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Dec — A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who took part in the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee and was also in Romania on an official friendly visit at the invitation of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest today.

At the airport he was seen off by S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, and other officials.

The send-off party included V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania.

At the airfield in Moscow A.A. Gromyko was welcomed by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee members V.F. Maltsev, N.M. Pegov and O.B. Rakhmanin and other officials. I. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PRAISES CSSR POLITICAL SESSIONS

PM080941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Czechoslovak journalist Karel Siman under the rubric "The Experience of Our Friends": "Combating Alien Influences"]

[Text] The ideological struggle in the international arena has recently become noticeably keener. Our class enemies have been systematically conducting hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. By applying all their skills as liars and banking on various prejudices and survivals in people's consciousness the imperialists and their henchmen are trying to turn the peoples away from socialism.

Czechoslovakia -- a state situated on the socialist community's western borders -- has a special place in the insidious plans of anticommunists of every hue. Our country is the object of the constant attention of many subversive organizations not only beyond the Sumava Mountains but also across the ocean. Bourgeois ideologists are constantly advancing one new concept after another with a view to undermining the foundations of the socialist gains achieved in our country. In 1968 the card on which imperialism had placed a large stake was trumped. The proponents of the so-called "socialism with a human face" suffered a crushing defeat -- Czechoslovakia remained a firm link in the socialist community, and the Czechoslovak People's Army remained a reliable component of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact members. But the enemies of socialism still did not give up hope of pushing Czechoslovakia off its chosen path. There have been continuous attempts to influence the consciousness of the people of our country from abroad. Some 38 hours of programs a day are broadcast to Czechoslovakia by 14 Western radio stations, and 30 percent of programs put out by FRG and Austrian TV companies are designed specifically for Czechoslovak viewers. Various emigre groups are constantly trying to smuggle hundreds of kilograms of antisocialist printed matter into our motherland. These are the irrefutable facts of the ideological sabotage against Czechoslovakia.

There is no place for compromise in the struggle of ideologies. Commanders, party political workers and all communists in the Czechoslovak People's Army are well aware of this and resolutely oppose any echoes of alien views. Rich experience of actively countering hostile ideology has, for example, been accumulated in the national air defense unit in which Officer Jim (Dynter) serves. The channels via which bourgeois propaganda might penetrate are well known there. They include broadcasts by Western radio stations aimed at young and inexperienced listeners, and those "tourists" from capitalist countries who importune servicemen and try to convince them of the "advantages" of capitalist society. They spread the false notion that it is not in Czechoslovakia's interests to cooperate with the CEMA countries and the Warsaw Pact member states. In view of the many forms which the enemy's intrigues take, communists do not allow themselves to be overtaken by events and do not wait for incorrect views and opinions to emerge in the collective. They use every form and technique of ideological and political work to give servicemen prompt and proper answers to the most acute questions of our day.

Planned political sessions play an important role in this. This year, for example, almost 4 months were devoted to studying the theme "Two Worlds -- Two Systems." Drawing on the materials of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and making active use of periodicals, the session leaders convincingly demonstrated the importance of the socialist countries' combat cooperation and close friendship with the Soviet Union, and exposed the false notions which are aimed at undermining the socialist countries' unity.

During these political sessions particular attention is given to fostering in personnel a spirit of high vigilance and class hatred for imperialism. Those addressing the servicemen constantly stress the importance of the Warsaw Pact member countries' firm military alliance.

In these group sessions political workers try to create an atmosphere of relaxed good will and trust, thanks to which servicemen speak their minds and feel free to ask any questions. As a rule, those attending the sessions will get well-argued and detailed on-the-spot replies from the leaders. The unit's communists wholeheartedly welcomed L.I. Brezhnev's remark that if we fail to answer people's questions our ideological enemies will try to use this to smear socialism.

The friendly efforts of the unit's commanders and political workers and of all its communists are producing positive results. The alien views which occasionally creep into the collective are always met with a fitting rebuff on the part of the servicemen themselves. The leading role in this is played, of course, by the ideological aktiv. Communists, young activists and agitators endeavor to make a thorough study of the position in subunits and to comment promptly and in simple, everyday language on major events in the international arena and at home.

The unit also devotes a lot of attention to improving the forms and techniques of ideological education work. The main emphasis used to be put on mass measures. However, despite the fact that they were well prepared and embraced the majority of personnel in one fell swoop, they sometimes failed to exert an equal influence on all servicemen. At meetings held soon after the 16th CPCZ Congress communists decided to focus their efforts on stimulating agitation work in small subunits. The need for greater persistence in finding the right approach for each servicemen and helping him to find answers to questions of interest to him was pointed out.

The unit lavishes particular concern on young communists. Veteran party members freely share their experiences with them. This helps youngsters to successfully fulfill a variety of assignments -- to hold political briefings and to pursue agitation work. As a result of carefully conceived work, interest has increased among young communists in studying documents like, for example, "The Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and Society Following the 13th CPCZ Congress." The unit is actively studying the materials of fraternal party congresses, as well as Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee sessions. In these documents young party members look for arguments and facts for agitation work in subunits.

Successful use is also being made of regular meetings between Czechoslovak servicemen and Central Group of Soviet Forces personnel for the purposes of ideological education work. In the course of these meetings the servicemen's conviction that the defense of socialism's gains is of an internationalist nature and that the fraternal armies' unbreakable unity is the only guarantee of the peaceful creative labor of the peoples of the socialist community is strengthened.

The integrated ideological education work done in this unit finds tangible expression in the personnel's everyday military labor. The excellent grades achieved for the performance of combat and political training tasks graphically confirm the servicemen's readiness to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty -- to defend socialism.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK LAUDS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD090048 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec, TASS -- "Czechoslovakia whole-heartedly supports the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany", said the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek, addressing a general meeting of the Czechoslovak Society for International Ties.

"These proposals," Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say, "are especially timely and significant now when imperialist circles of the United States and their allies have adopted a line at complicating the international situation, generating international tension, undermining the process of detente, by creating conflict situations and threatening the world with the production of barbarous neutron weapons. In the existing complex international situation the Soviet initiatives open up the only realistic way toward solving complex international problems, and create a foundation for ridding Europe and the whole world from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe".

"Among them," the minister said, "I would like to single out the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new and the modernisation of the existing medium-range nuclear means in Europe for the duration of the talks on these types of armaments. It should be noted that during his visit to the FRG Comrade Brezhnev not only reaffirmed but also substantially complemented this initiative, declaring the Soviet Union's readiness, given the consent of the other side to such a moratorium, to reduce a part of its medium-range nuclear armaments unilaterally".

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the Soviet Union's peace proposals which made up a constructive programme for a reduction and, eventually, elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe constituted a valuable contribution of the Soviet state to the effort to achieve mankind's most cherished goal -- to preserve peace on earth.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON SFRY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM080953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At SFRY Federal Assembly"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov -- TANJUG reports that discussion has begun within the SFRY Federal Assembly commissions of the draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development for 1982. The draft outlines certain measures for gradually overcoming the difficulties which have emerged, in the agency's assessment, as a result of the profound imbalances in economic development and of the failure to take account of the material potential of the country, as well as in consequence of the unfavorable situation in the world market.

An increase in industrial and agricultural production and a fall in inflation and the balance of payments deficit are envisaged. Considerable attention is being paid to increasing exports, primarily of machine-building, shipbuilding and electrical engineering output. At the same time, purchases of imported equipment are being halved.

The development of Yugoslavia's economy, the TANJUG report says, is being hindered by the instability of the domestic market, the separateness of the Yugoslav republics and excessive expenditure on capital construction. Prices of industrial goods and foodstuffs and the cost of electricity and transport are constantly rising. In the first half of the year the rise in prices exceeded the level anticipated for this entire year.

Stoppages in the electricity supply to enterprises and the population have been noticed recently because of a backlog in the construction of new power capacities.

It emerges from the TANJUG report that the trade and balance of payments deficit has become a serious restraint on the Yugoslav economy's development. In the first 10 months of this year the foreign trade deficit exceeded 120 billion dinars. Yugoslavia's dependence on imported raw materials and equipment and a high level of indebtedness to foreign states are also having an adverse effect.

Addressing a conference on economic questions at the LCY Central Committee, D. Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed the LCY's important role in the work of stabilizing economic development.

GREEK GOVERNMENT PROGRAM APPROVED; KKE ABSTAINS

PM081439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column: "Route Charted"]

[Text] Athens -- The Greek parliament has finished discussing the program elaborated and submitted by the country's new government which was formed by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) following its victory at the recent parliamentary elections. The program was approved by a majority of votes, which the ruling party has in the legislative organ.

The 2 days of intensive debate in the parliament demonstrated once again "who's who" in the Greek political arena. In the speeches by the representatives of New Democracy -- the party which is in opposition after 7 years of monopoly rule -- one can clearly discern its policy of all-around support for big capital and defense of the positions of NATO and the West as a whole without regard for its own country's national interests. By reiterating its weak old arguments in favor of keeping foreign military bases and nuclear weapons in the country and in favor of agreements with the North Atlantic bloc and Common Market, and by criticizing the government's intention to democratize political and social life in Greece and carry out reforms in the economic sphere, New Democracy demonstrated that it has simply failed to draw serious conclusions from the major defeat sustained in the elections.

As is known, the Communist Party deputies abstained. "We will not vote against the government. Nor can we vote for the government prog m," Kh. Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Central Committee, said in parliament. The Communist Party has adopted a constructive, critical position on the program. The KKE notes its positive aspects -- for example, the intention to remove nuclear weapons from the country, acknowledgement of the need for a redistribution of income in favor of the poorer strata, the nationalization of key economic sectors, the introduction of the system of proportional representation at elections, the democratization of the trade union movement, official recognition of the national resistance movement and enabling emigres to return home.

At the same time, the KKE stresses that the program contains nuclear and even contradictory elements and half-measures. In the foreign policy sphere the leftwing forces advocate Greece's immediate withdrawal from the NATO military organization and the removal of U.S. bases at a precise time and as quickly as possible and freeing the country from the shackling agreements with the Common Market. The KKE also proposed specific measures for the more consistent implementation of the democratization policy and the improvement of the working people's economic situation and living conditions.

"The path of changes is a long one," Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou said when presenting his government's program. The general route has now been charted and officially approved. The most difficult part is to come -- taking the country along this route.

USSR-FINNISH GROUP, FIRMS CONCLUDE TRADE PACTS

Tikhonov Message to Economic Body

PM071609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 25th session of the Soviet-Finnish Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation

Esteemed session participants:

The 25th commission session will sum up the results of the development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Finland since the commission was set up and will outline specific measures for the practical implementation of the whole range of Soviet-Finnish economic ties, which play an increasing role in the development of our countries' economies.

The economic ties between the two states, which are developing on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1948, are a good example of the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of international cooperation in the spirit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe's Final Act.

The long-term program for the development and expansion of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and the protocol thereto dated 12 November 1980, which were signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.K. Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, are the basic documents in further developing Soviet-Finnish economic relations in the long term. These documents express our states' resolve to increase economic cooperation, improve its efficiency and devote constant attention to seeking new forms and areas of cooperation.

A great contribution to implementing these documents and the interstate agreements and to revealing new potential for cooperation is being made by the Soviet-Finnish Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, which, in the sides' common assessment, is the organizing and coordinating center of the whole range of diverse and mutually advantageous Soviet-Finnish economic ties. Since the commission was set up in 1967, the trade turnover between the two countries has grown more than eight times over and will reach R5 billion in 1981.

Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation is an enduring factor. It is in line with both states' interests and strengthens the material foundation of the good-neighborliness between our countries, the foundation of Finland's peace-loving foreign policy course -- "The Paasikivi-Kekkonen line."

I am convinced that our states' policy -- proven by life -- of developing friendship and good-neighborly relations will be further concretized and specifically emobied in the decisions of the commission. I wish the session participants success in carrying out this noble task.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Five-Year Trade Agreements

LD081012 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Soviet foreign trade associations and Finnish firms have closed a number of new, major deals under a five-year trade agreement between the two countries.

The Soviet Foreign Trade Association Sudoimport bought a total of 16 ships costing more that 300 million roubles. The Finnish firm Raumo-Repola will supply five Arctic-service ocean-going tankers and two replenishment tankers. Wartsila won a contract for two passenger liners, two mud dredgers and three floating cranes with a lifting capacity of 600 tons. Valmet will build two reserarch vessels.

Overall, contracts to the value of as much as 2,100 million roubles have now been signed for the delivery of ships to the USSR under the five-year agreement. This will keep a number of Finnish ship-building firms busy till the end of 1984. Work to coordinate new contracts continues.

The protocol for 1982 provides for the delivery of Soviet complete ship equipment worth 20 million roubles to Finland. Contracts have been signed for the delivery of 13.2 million roubles worth of such equipment to Finland.

Joint construction of major industrial projects will continue. The volume of construction work Finnish firms will do in the USSR in 1981 through 1985 may reach 1,000 million roubles. Contracts have been signed for further work on the Kostomuksha ore-dressing combine, the biggest project Finnish firms are building in the Soviet Union.

Soviet organisations have reached agreement with Finnish firms on building 50 settlements for building workers and maintenance staff for a gas pipeline to carry Soviet natural gas to Western Europe, now under construction in the USSR. Contracts covering some of the settlements have been signed.

Contracts have also been signed for the delivery of 11.7 thousand cars and trucks to Finland. About ten per cent of all cars now sold in Finland are Soviet Lada cars. The Soviet Union is prepared to supply Finland with automobiles also in the future.

In addition, contracts have been signed for the delivery of metals to Finland and of 68 million roubles' worth of cables as well as of such foodstuffs as milk powder, butter, cheese and eggs to the USSR.

The total value of the signed contracts amounts to nearly 1,000 million roubles.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER NORWEGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD090230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Oslo, 8 Dec (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by Karl Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonia Communist Party Central Committee, which had participated in the work of the Norwegian Communist Party 22d Congress, left Oslo for Moscow today.

The delegation was seen off by representatives of the Norwegian Communist Party leadership.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM071601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 25 November in the Kremlin Guy de Muyser, Luxembourg ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Guy de Muyser there was a friendly talk in which USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov took part.

REAGAN CLAIMS DEATH PLOT; ANTI-LIBYAN MOVES RISE

LD081416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 81

[From the International Diary program with Anatoliy Doronin and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The anti-Libyan campaign is continuing in the United States. Following hard on the press, President Reagan himself has now declared that he possesses information that Libyan terrorists intend to murder him, a REUTER correspondent reports from Washington. An FBI spokesman, for his part, has stated that a terrorist hunt has been declared throughout the country.

Whereas initially there were said to be 5 terrorists, now there is talk of 10 terrorists, allegedly armed with hand-held grenade launchers, bazookas, rockets and other hardware. There is no doubt that this entire noisy campaign is aimed at intensifying anti-Libyan sentiments in the country even more and thus at creating the basis for the next provocation against independent Libya.

U.S. OMAN MANEUVERS 'CLEARLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD081902 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Dec 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The U.S. military exercises in Oman, which took place within the wide-ranging U.S. Bright Star maneuvers, have ended. In addition to Oman, these maneuvers, which began on 14 November, also cover the Egyptian, Sudanese and Somali territories. Units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, B-52 strategic bombers, tanks, guns and warships are taking part in these maneuvers. A vast area extending from the Libyan borders to the Arabian Gulf shores has become a field of training for the U.S. militarists' aggressive actions. Even the U.S. press does not conceal the fact that the Pentagon is studying within the framework of the Bright Star maneuvers probable intervention operations in this region.

Against whom, I wonder? This is no secret either. Any sovereign Arab state whose policy is not to Washington's liking is a likely target for U.S. armed intervention. Among these states is the Libyan Jamahiriyah, against which the United States has waged a fierce hostile campaign; this campaign is being intensified continuously.

The Oman maneuvers were of a clearly provocative nature. The United States landed a huge force in an area in the vicinity of the PDRY's borders. But the matter did not stop at this. As PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad said, during the maneuvers Oman embarked several provocative actions against his country.

The following question arises: By what right does the United States roam and act as it pleases in Arab territory as if it were the landlord? By what right is the United States trying to determine which state should exist on Arab territory and which state should not exist? We are not living in the 18th century, when international affairs were decided in favor of the stronger.

U.S.-ISRAELI DOCUMENT STEP TOWARD MILITARY PACT

PM081437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] An American-Israeli "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding in the Sphere of Strategic Cooperation" has been published in Washington. It is signed by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon.

Under this document a "Coordination Council" is set up by the two countries, to hold its first meeting in January. According to AFP the council will be concerned with the planning and holding of joint military maneuvers, the siting of American weapons on Israeli territory, military deliveries and so forth. Moreover Tel Aviv offers an Israeli "umbrella" in the event of U.S. military operations in the Near East and also its own direct participation in such actions.

Thus it is a question of one more step toward the formalization of a military pact between the two states. No such open militarist alliance has been known before in the history of American-Israeli relations. It is indicative that this alliance is the offspring of the notorious Camp David process, as the beginning of an "era of peace" and "prosperity" in the Near East. Now the promised "peace" has turned into a buildup of the American military presence in the region and the growth of Tel Aviv's aggressiveness.

A joint American-Israeli statement says that the agreement reached is intended to "counteract threats to the region's security from the Soviet Union" and that it is "not directed against any state or group of states in the Near East." Those are both lies.

No false statement can conceal the truth that it is Israel, relying on unlimited U.S. support, which is occupying other people's lands and flouting the Palestinians' legitimate rights, threatening the Arabs' vital interests, their sovereignty and their very existence. The American-Israeli military pact considerably extends the scale of imperialist interference in the Arab states' affairs. It means that American imperialism, in the name of defending its interests in the Near East, intends to make still more active use of the Israeli military. Tel Aviv, for its part, is counting on being able to rely on the might of the international gendarme across the ocean to continue its own expansion and perpetuate its occupation of territories. If you take into account the fact that the American NATO allies are now being linked to the U.S.-Israel pact through the "multinational forces" in Sinai, it is clear that the threat to peace and security in the region can only grow.

A peaceful future for the Near East cannot be associated with the stepping up of confrontation and an arms race. It can only be ensured through a collective quest for an all-embracing, just settlement of the Near East conflict.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING PDRY DELEGATION REPORTED

Trip to Azerbaijan

GF071723 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has received the PDRY delegation that is visiting the Azerbaijan SSR. Taha as-Salih, candidate member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee [word indistinct] and the republic's chief [word indistinct], is heading the PDRY delegation.

After warmly greeting the guests, Geydar Aliyev said: The Soviet people welcome the social changes in the PDRY and herald the position the PDRY and the Yemen Socialist Party hold in the international arena. You have chosen to progress (?along a socialist line), and we are prepared to share with our friends our rich experiences in the field of establishing socialism.

Explaining the glorious and historic path taken by the Azerbaijan SSR, Geydar Aliyev said: The success of the republic and its [word indistinct] has been possible through our party's devotion to Leninist national policy and through the union of the many peoples of our homeland with the unique multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Toward the end of [words indistinct] mark the 60th anniversary of this union.

After warmly thanking Geydar Aliyev for his speech, Taha as-Salih said: We have observed great changes in the Azerbaijan SSR during Soviet sovereignty. We hope that in our endeavor to set up a new life in the PDRY we shall benefit from your useful experiences. The relations between our countries are based on [words indistinct]. These relations will continue to strengthen and [words indistinct].

Meeting With Sarkisov

LD081556 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- Babken Sarkisov, the vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today received a delegation from the Prosecutor's Office of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Prosecutor General 'Ali Taha Salih. Aleksandr Rekunkov, the general procurator of the USSR, and other officials took part in the talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

COMPARISON OF INTERVIEW WITH PDRY PREMIER

Comparison of the item entitled "Yemeni Leader Supports Soviet Efforts in Mideast," published in the 1 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 7, with the version published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 December, Morning Edition, on page 5, the TASS correspondent's interview with People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, provides the following additional passages:

After the second paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

The Second 5-Year Plan, whose main avenues were approved by the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party, is now being fulfilled in the PDRY with the working people's extensive participation.

There is no doubt that the Yemen Socialist Party's leading role in building our society is constantly strengthening and the cohesion of the working masses is growing.

After the third paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

All this forms the basis of our achievements in the socioeconomic sphere and the sphere of the formation of the new man and the building of a new society.

Proceeding from principled loyalty to the ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, 'A.N. Muhammad continued, the foreign policy of Democratic Yemen is aimed at developing the closest relations with all those who hold dear independence, progress, democracy, socialism and peace. It is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and international solidarity and promotes the establishment with fraternal countries of relations characterized by mutual respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

In the international arena the PDRY invariably sides with the forces struggling against imperialism and Zionism and supports the struggle of the detachments of the national liberation movement for independence, the liquidation of all forms of discrimination and social progress.

After the fifth paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

It is obvious that this course in no way promotes the establishment of a truly just peace. However, it may be said with confidence that a show-of-strength policy will not help to successfully implement the restoration of colonial imperialist systems in this part of the world. The peoples can uphold true peace, and imperialism must take into account the strength of the peoples, the strength of the national liberation movements.

COMPARISON OF ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS COMMUNIQUE

Comparison of the item published in the 2 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 8, under the heading "Communique on Visit of Arab Parliamentarians," with the unattributed report entitled "On the Stay of a Delegation of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union in the USSR" published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 December, Morning Edition, page 4, reveals the following additional passages:

After the second paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

The guests were familiarized with the structure and activity of the USSR's supreme organ of state power and with the work of the USSR Parliamentary Group. In turn the members of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union delegation elucidated the tasks and the main forms of the work of their union and reported on its decision to establish a dialogue with the parliamentarians of socialist countries.

After the third paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

The Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union delegation was familiarized with the course of the socioeconomic development of Soviet society under the CPSU's leadership, with the results of the recently concluded USSR Supreme Soviet session and also with the realization of the foreign policy program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at easing international tension, developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation, increasing mutual trust and strengthening world peace.

After the last paragraph, IZVESTIYA adds:

The Soviet parliamentarians and the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union delegation emphasized the need to consistently increase the efforts of all peace-loving forces with a view to preserving and deepening the process of easing tersion and strengthening international peace.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Armenian SSR. It familiarized itself with various aspects of the people's life and their achievements in the social, economic and cultural spheres. The delegation was given a warm, friendly welcome everywhere.

A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group was invited to visit the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union, whose headquarters is in Damascus. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

IRAN ASSISTED IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SILOS

GF081551 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] According to an Iranian Commerce Ministry spokesman, 746,311 tons of wheat have been purchased from citizens and have been stored in government silos. There were only 430,000 tons of wheat in the republic's silos last year.

During recent years, the construction of huge and modern silos has been expanded in the country. These silos guarantee the safety of crops. Tens of silos and [words indistinct] have been built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. At the present time, seven silos with a total storage capacity of 380,000 tons are being constructed with the cooperation of the Soviet Union.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, TALKS WITH USTINOV

PM071735 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cuban Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A Cuban military delegation headed by Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and deputy minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Moscow 30 November at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense. The delegation will be taking part in the celebrations in the Soviet Union to mark the 25th anniversary of the landing from the yacht Granma and Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day. The delegation was met on arrival at Sheremetyevo airport by Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and other Soviet admirals and officers. The welcoming party included Cuban Ambassador to the USSR R. Anillo Capote and Col D. Monteseny Villa, Cuban army, naval and air attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR. A. Santamaria Cuadrado was received by D.F. Ustinov the same day. They had a cordial and friendly discussion. Taking part in the discussion were: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and R. Anillo Capote.

PRAVDA ON CUBAN ELECTIONS, U.S. 'INTRIGUES'

PM081051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Pavel Bogomolov, "Strengthening the People's Power"]

[Text] Havana -- The election campaign in the Republic of Cuba is over, after being at the center of the country's sociopolitical life during recent months. The newly elected organs of people's power have begun functioning at all levels. The voters demonstrated profound confidence in the Communist Party of Cuba and firm support for its political course and advocated the further strengthening of fraternal friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries. During the elections 6.1 million votes were cast for the people's candidates. This means that more than 97 percent of the adult population -- practically everyone who went to the polls -- supported them. A prominent feature of the elections was the fact that 700,000 young men and women who had attained their majority participated for the first time. The election atmosphere was determined by the successful beginning of the 5-year plan, whose targets were outlined by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, held last December. In accordance with its decisions the organs of people's power are constantly strengthening ties with the masses. It is characteristic that the number of workers elected to the assemblies of all 169 Cuban municipalities increased by 4.3 percent. More than 270 municipal assembly deputies were also elected to the National Assembly -- the supreme organ of power. The people's elected representatives include workers, peasants, outstanding representatives of Cuban science and culture, eminent Communist Party figures and statesmen and leaders of the national economy. The election results attest to the triumph of the principles of people's power. The awareness once again shown by Cubans during the elections of their high responsibility for the motherland's destiny is of special significance. U.S. imperialism, as is known, is continuing its attempts to secure the liquidation of the Cuban people's revolutionary achievements. Washington is contemplating dangerous plans to blockade the island of freedom, to put military pressure on Cuba and to carry out political, economic and ideological sabotage against it. Under these conditions the election results are the Cuban people's eloquent reply to Washington's intrigues. The entire world sees that Cuba's working people are loyal to the behests of the heroes of the storming of Moncada, the rebels of Sierra Maestra and the fighters of Playa Giron. They are ready to deal a resolute rebuff to any external aggression. The peoples of the other socialist countries and the forces of peace and progress throughout the world voice solidarity with the Cuban working people, who are strengthening their people's power and frustrating imperialism's dangerous plans.

SAKHAROV CONDITION SERIOUS; ALEKSEYEVA GETS VISA

Report on Sakharov

NC081702 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Soviet human rights activist Andrey Sakharov, 60, on the third week of a hunger strike, is in a "very serious condition," his daughter-in-law Liza Alekseyeva said today following a phone conversation with the chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov.

Stall at Immigration Office

NC081408 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Liza Alekseyeva, daughter-in-law of dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov, was turned away today without seeing emigration visa officials after being formally called in for an interview.

A few hours later she was told that another appointment, to see the KGB secret police at 12:00 [words indistinct] Semyenov by proxy, but has been refused permission to join him in the United States, said she was told the person she had to see at the exit visa bureau had been suddenly taken ill. She was not given a new appointment.

Prof Sakharov, who won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1975, and his wife Elena Bonner, Mr Semyenov's mother, began a hunger strike two weeks ago in an attempt to force Soviet authorities to allow Miss Alekseyeva to leave the country. But last Friday the couple were taken against their will to a hospital in Gorkiy, where Prof Sakharov has been in forced residence for almost two years, for "preventive treatment," presumably forced feeding.

After her two aborted meetings today, Miss Alekseyeva admitted she had lost track of official logic.

A visa bureau official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Alekseyeva case was "running its normal course." He refused to elaborate, adding that "pressure will change nothing."

Diplomatic circles, besides pointing out that damage to the Soviet image can only increase the longer the case lasts, and the more serious the Sakharovs' condition becomes -- in a December 1 message smuggled to Moscow yesterday Prof Sakharov warned that "neither the deterioration of our condition, nor false promises from the authorities will make us stop our hunger strike" -- note that allowing Miss Alekseyeva to leave would not cost the Soviets much on the domestic front.

Soviet authorities claim they do not want to create a precedent, but they have handled similar cases in the past, and have always managed to prevent them snowballing.

The press has presented Miss Alekseyeva as a troublemaker, with the government newspaper IZVESTIYA dismissing her today as a "shameful girl, and a bad element."

Science Academy Head's Role

NC090954 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (AFP) -- The 78-year-old president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, may well be acting as unofficial mediator in a bid to end the hunger strike of Soviet civil rights spokesman Andrey Sakharov and his wife. Observers here have noted informed -- almost authoritative -- role that Mr Aleksandrov appears to have assumed since the Sakharovs were hospitalized on Friday in the second week of the fast they began after Soviet authorities refused an exit visa for their daughter-in-law Liza Alekseyeva.

Yesterday Mr Aleksandrov informed her that "the question will be arranged soon," following a further fruitless visit she made to the visa office here in a bid to obtain permission to join her husband Aleksey Semyenov in the United States.

"I am expecting a reply sometime on Wednesday," Mr Aleksandrov told her, adding: "I have learned of the extremely serious state that Sakharov is in." From Mr Aleksandrov's words, observers judged he was hinting that Soviet authorities were anxious to settle the problem speedily.

Observers also noted that it was Mr Aleksandrov who met with French physicists Jean-Claude Pecker and Louis Michel in Moscow on Thursday when they arrived to intervene on the Sakharovs' behalf. He was able to tell them that the couple would be hospitalized in Gorkiy, where they are in enforced exile, the following day -- fully 24 hours before the news was released by the government daily IZVESTIYA.

As a nuclear physicist like Andrey Sakharov, Mr Aleksandrov has known him well, though the two men hold widely different views on human rights in the Soviet Union. Clearly he has been kept abreast of the Sakharovs' fate these past three weeks, and despite his exalted public status has not hesitated to have contacts with Liza Alekseyeva, observers noted, though she has been repeatedly vilified in the Soviet press.

Observers suggested that Mr Aleksandrov's apparent role as mediator might be an indication of anxiety in academic circles over the long-term negative effect the Sakharov affair may have on scientific cooperation with the West.

Visa Approval, End of Fast

NC091300 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Liza Alekseyeva, daughter-in-law of Soviet human rights activist Andrey Sakharov, was today granted a visa to leave the country. She was informed of the decision by a state security (KGB) official.

On hearing the news, Nobel Peace Prize winner Prof Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner ended their more than two-week hunger strike, the KGB official told Miss Alekseyeva.

Miss Alekseyeva said she had been told by a KGB official that the decision had been made by the OVIR [Visa and Registration Department], the Soviet emigration office, and not the KGB.

The visa still has not been officially granted, and there was no information as to when she could get it from the OVIR.

The decision was announced just after two more Western groups, the French Unified Socialist Party (PSU) and the Spanish Federation of Press Associations, called on Moscow to allow Miss Alekseyeva to leave for the U.S. The PSU, which is not a part of the far larger ruling Socialist Party but supported it in President Francois Mitterrand's election win last May, warned of the "heavy and dramatic responsibility it would have in not taking the urgent measures that are necessary." The Spanish Federation of Press Associations said "the grave situation of the Sakharovs compromises the principles of freedom of expression and human rights."

UNION REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Georgian CP Plenum

PM080903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Report from PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze under general headline: "To Work More Efficiently"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- The first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is drawing to a close. Glad tidings are currently coming in from all over Georgia about the latest successes in boosting the republic's economy. A blast furnace at the Rustavi metallurgical plant, the Tskhinvali knitted underwear factory and tea-processing factories have been built and commissioned. The new road bridge across the Rioni River, the first stage of the Bebnisskiy rabbit-farming complex and of the Tbilisi household chemicals plant, and other projects have been commissioned. Despite the extremely complex weather conditions good tea and grape harvests have been gathered.

These and many other outstanding successes and the next major tasks and problems were discussed at a Georgian CP Central Committee plenum held yesterday to discuss the tasks facing the republic party organization in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech.

The keynote speech was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

"In his speech Comrade L.I. Brezhnev creatively and scientifically analyzed the main trends and processes characterizing the development of the country's economy," the speaker said. "Practical recommendations to further boost political and economic activity in the spirit of the 26th party congress decisions and in accordance with the requirements of a mature socialist society have been elaborated."

As was pointed out by the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate, the progress to date in fulfilling the 1981 targets is testimony to the great qualitative and quantative advances made in the republic's national economy. In the first 10 months of the year the growth rate of the volume of industrial output reached 5.2 percent. This is one of the highest indicators in the country. The achievements made in agriculture and in improving the working people's lives were also considerable.

There are no two ways about it, a great deal has been done. The scale of work still to be done is greater still, however. Next year, for example, the global social product and national income are to increase 5 percent and 5.6 percent respectively.

The volume of industrial output is to be increased by 4.8 percent and the volume of gross agricultural output by 1.6 percent. The productivity of social labor is scheduled to increase 4.8 percent. The economic development of mountain regions and foothills is a major task.

Georgia's tea growers and all the republic's agricultural workers won high praise at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. Such praise brings with it great obligations. Geoegia's soil is, of course, producing almost all the year round. It is now November but work is in full swing in the citrus plantations, and tangerines, oranges and lemons are being harvested. The plenum spoke of the need to do everything possible to speed up the harvesting and procurement of adequate fodder stocks and to ensure that livestock wintering is carried out in an exemplary manner. Leaders in a number of regions were sharply criticized for allowing grain production to fall, as were Ministry of Agriculture workers for errors and oversights in the supply of seed to farms, as a result of which many corn sowings perished.

Although stockraising has been developing at increasingly preferential rates this year, reserves for increasing livestock and poultry productivity are still not being fully exploited. Fodder procurement must be considerably increased, especially in mountain regions. The plenum paid close attention to the task of doing everything possible to develop collective horticulture and truck farming, subsidiary plots belonging to enterprises and organizations and rural workers' personal plots. It was pointed out that there are still too few industrial enterprises with their own subsidiary plots, despite the fact that every enterprise should have them.

The plenum endorsed the experience of creating regional agricultural associations as a way of improving the management of agricultural production. It is important that all the enterprises and organizations in the agroindustrial complex are concentrated therein.

The plenum focused attention on the shortcomings which are handicapping the development of industrial production. The fact that, for example, a number of enterprises are still not fulfilling their state plans has caused serious concern. Output shortfalls this year amount to a total value of R24.8 million. Losses of worktime have also been considerable.

The question of expediting the assimilation of appropriations for the construction of industrial installations was discussed. Of the 26 installations scheduled for commissioning, for example, only 10 have been formally accepted. In this connection the Georgian Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction and their respective heads, V.T. Gogoladze and I.A. Kharatishvili, were sharplycriticized.

Speaking of the need to satisfy public demand for essential and consumer goods, the plenum participants pointed out that existing reserves for increasing the production of such goods are still being poorly exploited. The task was set of increasing the output of such goods by 50 percent in the current 5-year plan.

The state of affairs on the Transcaucasus railroad has come in for criticism before now. It was pointed out that irresponsibility and laxity are in evidence there. The management and the party organization were instructed to reorganize its operation but, as the present plenum noted, the transgressions are still occurring, for which railroad chief L.G. Vardosanidze and A. Ye. Gongadze, secretary of the party committee, are mainly to blame.

The economic machinery's further improvement is an important task. There are still, however, many major shortcomings in this area. The work of switching over to new economic methods is progressingly only slowly -- at a snail's pace, as the saying goes -- in Kaspskiy, Karelskiy, Borzhomskiy, Gegeochkorskiy and other rayons.

It was stated at the plenum that each new stage of economic and social development dictates the need for new and more sophisticated forms and methods of party organizations' organizational and political work.

They must have the ability to focus cadres' attention on the key areas, increase their impact on economic life, develop their creative initiative and deepen their sense of responsibility. Above all, their efforts must be directed toward seeking out and exploiting untapped reserves.

The plenum discussed and approved in the main the draft State Plan for the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development during the 5-year plan and in 1982, as well as the 1982 draft budget.

Firm confidence was expressed that the republic's communists and all its working people will spare no effort to fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and to achieve further successes in communist building.

Uzbek CP Plenum

PM080935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov report under the rubric "Communists are Discussing the tasks for the Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and under the general headline "Charting the Goals: "Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Tashkent -- Uzbekistan's workers are closing the present year successfully. The plans and pledges for the sale of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, grapes, melon and other crops have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Comrade L.I. Brezhenv has cordially congratulated the republic's working people on the glorious victory. Expressing gratitude for the high evaluation of their achievement, the workers and kolkhoz members are fully determined to work even better. This was indicated from the rostrum of an Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum which has discussed the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum's results and the republic party organization's tasks arising from the decisions of the plenum and the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech there.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the report.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech demonstrated the great vital force of CPSU policy and indicated the paths for solving the current socioeconomic tasks outlined by the 26th party congress," the rapporteur said. "The decisions of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session are imbued with a concern for the motherland's further prosperity and the people's happiness and for peace throughout the world."

It was noted by the rapporteur and those who spoke in the debates -- M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Obkom; B. Rakhimov, first secretary of Samarkandskiy Obkom; O. Chernovolova, winder at the Bukhara textile combine; M. Muydinov, welder at the Tashselmash plant, and others -- that the republic's working people have begun the 11th 5-Year Plan confidently. The volume of industrial production for the first 10 months in comparison with the same period last year has increased 6.6 percent, and labor productivity has increased 3.7 percent. Above-plan output worth R215 million has been sold.

However, those assembled spoke least of all about the successes. The main attention was focused on the new tasks. They are not easy ones. The national income is to increase by 26 percent during the 5-year plan, with an 18 percent increase in the overall volume of capital investments. The questions of the intensification of production, making fuller use of internal reserves and increasing output and improving output quality acquire especially great significance in this context.

There was a serious talk on the use of fuel and energy resources. The construction of the third stage of the Mubarekskiy gas processing plant has recently been completed and other new gas-extraction capacities have been commissioned. The construction, modernization and retooling of the Angren fuel-and-energy complex are being actively carried out.

The building of the Chirchik River hydroelectric power stations cascade is completed. But energy and fuel must be expended thriftily. However, some sectors are not fulfilling the target's for fuel and electricity saving. The questions of why ministries and party organizations are tolerating such wastefulness were perfectly reasonable.

The plenum participants discussed expanding the production of consumer goods. Not only light industry but also other national economic sectors must work on producing them. The task has been set of striving for a considerable increase in the proportion of produce manufactured from local raw materials and from waste products. A special role in solving this task will be played by branches of industrial enterprises set up in small towns and rural population centers. Some 600 such enterprises are to be built in the 11th 5-Year Plan, which will make it possible to recruit over 120,000 people into the ranks of the working class and increase the volume of output produced by subsidiaries to R2.6 billion.

Those assembled stated with concern that there are laggard collectives in the republic. Serious claims were made against the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, for example; half of that sector's enterprises are not coping with the plan targets. The plenum demanded that, together with ministries and departments, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, should analyze the activity of each laggard collective and determine measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

Questions of further developing agriculture were also at the center of the plenum participants' attention. The speakers said that the year's results convincingly show that the stable production of agricultural products can be ensured under any conditions without referring to bad weather. The republic's cottongrowers delivered over 6,000 tons of "white gold" to the procurement points this year. The main, decisive role in the cotton harvest, the speakers noted, was played by machine operators. Over 34,000 cotton-harvesting machines and a great quantity of other types of harvesting machinery and transport, pooled in the harvest and transportation detachments, were engaged in the fields. Making skillful use of the machinery, the machine operators gathered 4 million tons of cotton, or 67 percent of the entire harvest.

This year's results must be a springboard for further progress, the rapporteur and those who spoke in the debate noted. The plenum made it incumbent upon party, soviet and economic organs to increase their exactingness on farm leaders and experts to introduce the experience of advanced workers. It cannot be tolerated that nearly one-third of all the republic's sovkhozes have losses every year. Some kolkhozes are unprofitable, too.

The report and the speeches also mentioned the further increase in the well-being of the republic's population. It is planned that the global social product will increase 25 percent during the 5-year period and that per capita real income will rise 18 percent. It is envisaged that over 30 million square meters of housing will be commissioned during the 5-year plan. Retail trade turnover is to rise to nearly R15 billion in 1985 as against R10 billion in 1980.

The attainment of such indicators requires an improvement in economic leadership. As the plenum noted, however, there are quite a few instances which attest that the party's instructions on improving the economic machinery are being fulfilled only slowly or are only half fulfilled. To date the so-called "gross indicators" are being applied which cannot bar the way to wastefulness and mismanagement. The republic's ministries and departments are unjustifiably delaying the introduction of new plan and evaluation indicators. The plenum made it incumbent upon party organizations to adopt further measures to accelerate this important work.

The need to improve the monitoring and verification of execution was mentioned. The shortcomings in the work of individual republic ministries and departments and oblast organizations and establishments can be explained by the very lack of a precise monitoring system. The monitoring of execution is often replaced by excessive paperwork.

The plenum discussed and approved draft plans for the republic's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and also the 1982 plan and budget. Supplementary measures to accelerate the development of stockraising in the republic were also discussed.

The plenum particip atns assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and all the working people of the republic will exert maximum efforts to implement the 26th party congress decisions, so as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for 1982 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Moldavian CP Plenum

PM081025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent B. Yevladov report on 2 December Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum under the general headline "Improving Efficiency"]

[Text] Kishinev -- Moldavia's economy is growing yearly. The beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan has also been marked by the high pace of its development. The capacities of the second spinning and weaving factory of the Tiraspol cotton production association and the second stage of the Ungeny carpet combine have been commissioned ahead of schedule. The working people of many other enterprises have achieved good results. Industry overfulfilled the output sales plan for the first 10 months. More than 850 new products have the seal of quality.

These and other examples were cited at a Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum, which discussed the tasks of the republic party organization in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech.

The keynote speaker -- S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee -- pointed out that in the current 5-year plan the republic's working people are faced with implementing a strenuous program. Growth in the global social product is to reach 30 percent, and in the national income -- almost 32 percent. It is planned to increase the average annual volume of agricultural production 22 percent. More than R4.5 billion are being allocated to production and sociocultural construction.

Many labor collectives have begun the 5-year plan confidently and achieved an efficient production rhythm and are improving output quality. At the same time, it was stated in the report and the speeches, the targets are not being fulfilled in all sectors. During the first 10 months 68 production associations and enterprises failed to produce output worth a total of R47.5 million. In the Ministeries of the Construction Materials Industry and Local Industry more than half the collectives are failing to cope with their sales plans. The matter must be organized so that the leaders of laggard enterprises, ministries and departments can no longer hide behind the successes of industry as a whole and are made to feel their responsibility more keenly.

There was a big discussion on the further development of the republic's food complex. Analyzing this year's results, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate pointed out that the reasons which resulted in a production shortfall for grain, sugar beets, fruit, grapes and also fodder crops consisted not only in the drought but also in missed opportunities and inadequately thought-out organization of the work. The republic has evolved its own system of managing sectors of the agroindustrial complex. It has been verified in practice over many years. But, it, too, needs improvement. It is necessary to strengthen economic ties between the links of the complex, improve the price formation machinery, reduce the cost of the management apparatus and make wider use of progressive experience.

Under almost equal conditions farms in Rezinskiy, Sholdaneshtskiy and Teleneshtskiy Rayons obtained 14-20 quintals of corn per hectare, while farms in Suvorovskiy and Kagulskiy Rayons obtained 39-40 quintals. Many collectives of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Moldavian SSR agrarian-industrial associations for viticulture and wine-making and for tobacco are working below their potential.

There are serious shortcomings in the development of livestock raising. During the first 10 months interfarm enterprises received considerably less meat than planned. The plans are not being fulfilled either at the hog factories of the progress association. This cannot be tolerated.

The successful resolution of major economic and social tasks, the plenum participants said, demands the concentration of resources on the chief sectors and the complete exposure and elimination of existing shortcomings in planning and production management. For this the primary party organizations, the raykoms and gorkoms and the sections of the Moldavian CP Central Committee must improve organizational and political work in every labor collective and increase exactingness toward cadres.

In the resolution which it adopted the plenum expressed confidence that the communists and all working people of Moldavia will exert their strength and energy to fulfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and to scale new heights in the republic's socioeconomic development.

Kirgiz CP Plenum

PM080947 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

["Information Report on Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum was held on 26 November 1981.

The keynote speech, entitled "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising from its Decisions and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The plenum also heard a report from Comrade A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On the State Plan or the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and the State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982" and a report from Comrade A. Toktonaliyev, Kirgiz minister of finance, entitled "On the Kirgiz SSR State Budget for 1982."

Taking part in the ensuing debate were: R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy obkom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; Z. Alseytova, milkmaid on the Karl Marx Kolkhoz, Tyupskiy rayon; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Obkom; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; M.N. Zubrevskaya, electrical winder in the Naryngidreonergostroy construction administration; Yu.P. Belyak, second secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; E. Nurkaliyev, machine operator on the Bolshevik Sovkhoz, Dzhumgalskiy Rayon; KH. Aybaiayev, director of the Khaydarkhanskiy mercury combine imeni 50th anniversary of the Kirgiz SSR; V.I. Chernov, first secretary of Sulyukta Gorkom; L.V. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh cotton production association imeni 50th Anniversary of October; N.G. Poroshchay, director of the Oktyabrskiy Sovkhoz winemaking combine, Suzakskiy Rayon; A.V. Tsibigey, arc welder at the M.V. Frunze agricultural machine building plant, and K. Tynaliyev, Kirgiz minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution unreservedly endorsing the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recognizing them as a sure guide in implementing a specific program of activities by every party, soviet and economic organ and trade union and Komsomol organization in the republic to ensure the successful realization of the targets for the current year and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum adopted in the main the draft State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85, the draft State Plan for the Kirgiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and the republic's draft State Budget for 1982. The Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers was instructed to submit these drafts for the examination of the next Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet session.

The plenum assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally that Soviet Kirgizia's communists and all its working people will do their utmost to ensure the successful implementation of the 26th party congress historic outlines and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum has finished its work.

ECONOMIST ON PLANNING RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION

PM071459 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 24 November publishes on page 2 an 1,800-word Moscow-datelined article by Candidate of Economic Sciences B. Karpenko entitled "On a New Management Footing." The article, under the rubric "The CPSU Central Committee Plenum Spoke About This," outlines measures taken to implement the July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and the economic mechanism. Karpenko notes that "preparations" are under way in certain ministries to carry out this resolution's provisions, but criticizes others for being "slow" in this work. He criticizes the tendency to permit ministries to reduce targets set by the USSR Gosplan, notes that some ministries ignore recommended staffing limits and stresses "shortcomings in material and technical supply" and a "formal" approach to planning. He concludes by outlining measures to achieve greater work efficiency.

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON REDUCING MANUAL LABOR

PM081045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Special correspondent V. Kovalenko report: "All-Union Conference"]

[Text] Krasnodar -- The second all-union scientific and technical conference on "Problem Areas in Production Automation" has ended in Krasnodar. About 600 scientists and specialists from 45 cities all over the country met under the auspices of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Associations to analyze the state of affairs on one of the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress, to exchange experience and to work out the most efficient ways of reducing manual labor.

Over the past 5-year period the number of comprehensively mechanized and automated sections, shops and production units increased by more than one-fourth. Increasingly extensive use is being made of machine tools with digital program control, automated and flow lines and industrial robots. Yet the measures being taken are still not proving effective enough, since about one-half of workers are still engaged in manual labor, and in auxiliary production this indicator is even higher.

The main reason for this, as the conference noted, is that attempts are made to "tack on" automation and mechanization measures to existing production facilities based on traditional technology. Participants in the conference therefore devoted their main attention to overcoming this contradiction. The recommendations worked out by them are an integral part of the work for the 11th 5-Year Plan connected with the formation of a comprehensive program aimed at eliminating manual labor.

NOVIKOV ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION DESIGN CONFERENCE

PM071625 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Construction Starts From Design Plan"]

[Text] The main task in capital construction is to build up the country's production potential and construct convenient residential areas and social and cultural amenities. An all-union conference of workers from design, surveying and scientific research organizations was devoted to improving design and planning work and carrying out construction work in accordance with the most progressive and economical designs in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions. It opened 24 November in Moscow.

Taking part in the conference's work are: V.I. Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; leaders of ministries and departments; scientists; and leading production workers.

I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, delivered a report. The country's construction industry, he said, is a sector with powerful material, technical and scientific base and highly skilled engineering and worker cadres.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to improve capital construction as a crucial sector of the 5-year plan. To do this it is necessary to accelerate the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into construction practice, switch the sector onto the lines of intensive development and consistently improve quality and labor productivity.

The effectiveness of capital investments and the material-, energy- and labor-intensiveness of production is determined to a considerable degree by harmonious work on the part of engineers, designers, planners, architects and all involved in elaborating the design plan and their decisions.

The most successful in this respect are the design plans for the first phase of the Atommash in Volgodonsk and the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Nikolayevskiy alumina plant and the Cherepovets metallurgical plant's oxygen conversion shop. All the conditions for highly productive labor were built into the design plans for these enterprises. Advanced production technology and comfortable working conditions for the working people are combined as a rule with architectual simplicity and artistic expressiveness.

Considerable work has also been done to improve the designing of housing and civic anemities, the speaker noted. Designs for mass housing, including that for rural localities and regions of Siberia and the Far East, have been created and implemented.

At the same time the conference noted that there are still considerable shortcomings in design and planing work which are retarding the efficiency of the national economy. The latest scientific and technical achievements and progressive construction technology and organization are not always taken into account in design plans and in many cases there is no provision for the economical use of material resources and improvements in labor productivity. Because of the duration of design planning and construction, design decisions become obsolete and the estimated cost of facilities increases.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On measures to Further Improve Design Planning and Estimating Work." It directs everybody involved in elaborating design plans to seek and create the most progressive and economical options.

As the conference participants noted, design planners must approach their work with a high degree of exactingness. The intensive development of the country's construction effort and the effectiveness of capital investments depend to a large extent on the successful resolution of the tasks facing design planners.

The conference is continuing its work.

BRIEFS

OIL EXTRACTION -- Tyumen oil workers have extracted 300 million tons of oil this year, reaching this figure 3 weeks earlier than last year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Dec 81 LD]

TURKMEN GAS SEPARATOR -- A new gas refinement separator has been developed in the Turkmen SSR by scientists and construction experts from the all-union production combine. This piece of equipment is the first of its kind in the Soviet Union. The new separator will allow the refinement of 6 million cubic meters of gas. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Dec 81 GF]

SOVIET NATURAL GAS -- The amount of oil and gas produced in the Orenburg reserves in southwestern Siberia is twice the amount produced in any other site in the Soviet Union. Geologists have discovered 10 new oil and gas reserves in the area. The Orenburg natural gas reserves are the main gas and oil suppliers in the Soviet Union. A new pipeline will be constructed in the region to transfer the gas to Western Europe. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 81 GF]

KISELEV SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURE ACHIEVEMENTS

WA011730 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Report on proceedings and T.Ya. Kiselev speech at 12 November Minsk meeting devoted to congratulatory letter from L.I. Brezhnev to Belorussia's working people]

[Text] The fall of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan has brought Belorussia's grain growers many generous gifts. The plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, fruit and berries were successfully fulfilled. The republic's working people were cordially congratulated on this achievement by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The victory was the result of persistent work on the intensification of agricultural production, increasing state investments in land improvement, an increase in the provision of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with equipment and the introduction of progressive techniques in the cultivation of potatoes and other agricultural crops. It was, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, the result of the increased skill of the personnel, the selfless labor of all the republic's farmers and the active and purposeful organizing and political work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic authorities.

There was a meeting on 12 November in Minsk in the Belorussian SSR State Academic Grand Theater of Opera and Ballet of representatives of the republic's working people devoted to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and agricultural workers, machine operators, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Belorussian SSR.

T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members; Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen; ministry and department and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and agricultural production pacesetters and innovators constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The anthems of the Soviet Union and the Belorussian SSR were played.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

The floor was given to T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrades!

Today is a ceremonial, significant day for us. In connection with the republic's fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, fruit and berries, greetings have been received from Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Permit me to read the greetings.

(T.Ya. Kiselev read out the greetings. Stormy, prolonged applause rang out which grew into an ovation. All stood)

Permit me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the working people of Belorussia, to express to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally profound acknowledgment and gratitude for the warm words of greeting and congratulations and for the high, inspiring evaluation of what the republic has achieved in the struggle for the harvest in the first year of the 5-year plan. The victory is the living embodiment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the creative force of our party's agrarian policy, the concrete returns from the huge resources the state invests in agriculture and the fruitfulness of the friendship and mutual assistance of the peoples of our great Soviet motherland.

In the accomplishment of all tasks of socioeconomic development, the Belorussian people constantly perceive the great attention and paternal concern of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the outstanding party and state figure of our time, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for the triumph of the ideals of peace and communism and for the happiness of the people of labor, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The cordial congratulations and kind wishes expressed by Leonid Ilich in the greetings make it incumbent on us to work with even greater persistence to multiply the republic's contribution to the creation of the country's food resources. We see this as our primary patriotic and international duty.

Having perceived the decisions of the 26th party congress as their own, vital concern, the republic's farmers performed all agricultural operation in an organized manner. Under difficult weather conditions, which considerably influenced the formation of the harvest, 20.3 quintals of grain per hectare of cereals and legumes and 165 quintals of potatoes were harvested, and in Minskaya Oblast 23.9 quintals of grain and 181 quintals of potatoes, in Grodnenskaya 22 and 197, respectively, and in Brestskaya 22 and 184. In cereals yield, 13 rayons passed the 25 quintals per hectare mark.

Permit me, on behalf of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, to wholeheartedly congratulate the farmers, machine operators, specialists and scientists and captains of agricultural production -- all who were at the leading edge of the struggle for the harvest and who by their labor achieved fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges!

We address these words primarily to the workers of Nesvizhskiy Rayon (Raykom Secretary Anatoliy Nikolayevich Bychek, Rayispolkom Chairman Mariya Nikolayevna Khudaya and Agriculture Administration Chief Konstantin Konstaninovich Khvinko); Kletskiy Rayon (Raykom Secretary Vyacheslav Iosifovich Aleshka, Rayispolkom Chairman Georgiy Ivanovich Troyan and Agriculture Administration Chief Vladimir Nikolayevich Semenenya); Slutskiy Rayon (Gorkom Secretary Aleksandr Petrovich Martysyuk, Rayispolkom Chairman Viktor Fedorovich Orlovskiy and Administration Chief Vikentiy Bronislavovich Zavadskiy); Molodechnenskiy Rayon (Raykom Secretary Yevgeniy Fedorovich Solomonov, Rayispolkom Chairman Nikolay Yakovlevich Gritsyuk and Administration Chief Nikolay Fedosovich Kuleshov) and Korelichskiy Rayon (Raykom Secretary Ivan Aleksandrovich Bazevich, Rayispolkom Chairman Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Vyrko and Administration Chief Iosif Feliksovich Velkoshinskiy), which harvested more than 28 quintals of grain per hectare.

We are gratified by the splendid labor successes of the farmers of Slutskiy Rayon's Leninskiy put Kolkhoz (Chairman Nikolay Ilich Vasilevich, Pavel Stepanovich Shcheglov, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Linnik), which obtained 45 quintals of grain per hectare; the grain growers of Minskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Gastello (Chairman Yevgeniy Semenovich Livshits, Mikhail Grigor'yevich Timoshenko, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Vladimir Fedosovich Zhdanets), who harvested 44 quintals of grain; the workers of Kletskiy Rayon's Krasnaya zvezda Sovkhoz (Director Iosif Iosifovich Plavskiy, Valetin Vasil'yevich Kruk, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Nikolay Ivanovich Bukato), where the yield amounted to 43 quintals of grain; and the collective of Minsky Rayon's Annopol Experimental Base (Director Albert Frantsevich Konstantinovich, Valeriya Viktorovna Klimovich, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Nikolay Nikolayevich Afanasenko), which harvested 42 quintals of grain.

Some 41 quintals of grain were obtained at Minskiy Rayon's Kurasovshchina Experimental Base (Director Semen Stepanovich Yunevich, who is also party organization secretary, and Chief Agronomist Anatoliy Adamovich Shvedov); at Kopylskiy Rayon's Semezhevo Kolkhoz (Chairman Ivan Yakovlevich Malyuzhits, Ivan Filippovich Rymzha, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Nikolay Vasilyevich Urbanovich) and at Molodechnenskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy (Chairman Nikolay Vasilyevich Shumskiy, Vladimir Iosifovich Goroshko, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Gennadiy Ignatyevich Avdey).

Some 40 quintals of grain were harvested by the grain growers of Grodnenskiy Rayon's Progress Kolkhoz (Chairman Aleksandr Iosifovich Dubko, Vasiliy Afansyevich Revyako, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Nikolay Vasilyevich Karelo); Stolinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz 40 let Oktyabrya (Chairman Ivan Dmitriyevich Yankovskiy, Vikentiy Vladimirovich Shpiganovich, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Bakunets) and Pinskiy Rayon's Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz (Chairman Vladimir Antonovich Ralko, Aleksandr Vladimirovich Markovets, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Sharapo).

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes cultivated a harvest of 30 and more quintals of grain per hectare.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings made special mention of the achievements of Belorussia's potato growers. A number of rayons and many farms picked 200 and more quintals of tubers per hectare. And Ivatsevichskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev (Chairman Fedor Petrovich Polkhovskiy, Sergey Vasilyevich Golovach, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Aleksey Alekseyevich Shalamitskiy); the same rayon's Rossiya Kolkhoz (Chairman Ivan Nikolayevich Chirko, Fedor Mikhaylovich Polkhovskiy, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Valentina Ivanovna Verenich); Kamenetskiy Rayon's Sovetskaya Belorussiya Kolkhoz (Chairman Vladimir Leont'yevich Bedulya, Ivan Mikhaylovich Gurda, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Nikolay Kupriyanovich Androsyuk) and the Volkovysskiy Sovkhoz (Director Vladimir Yakovlevich Dyatlov, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Zaytsev, secretary of the party organization, and Chief Agronomist Ivan Konstantinovich Antonovich) obtained over 320 quintals of potatoes per hectare.

Big thanks to you, our illustrious pacesetters and innovators!

We cultivated a bigger sugar beet harvest than last year -- 265 quintals per hectare. It constituted 337 quintals in Grodnenskaya Oblast.

The selfless labor of the farmers and the tremendous assistance of the state enabled the republic to successfully fulfill the plans for the sale to the state of the main field-crop products. For the first time, 1.8 million tons of grain -- 502,000 tons more than the average annual purchases in the 10th Five-Year Plan -- were poured into the motherland's grain bins. The quota for the sale of high-grade winter and spring crop seeds was overfulfilled.

The state was sold 2.17 million tons of potatoes or almost 350,000 tons more than were procured on an annual average in the last 5-year period. All-union stocks were supplied with 1,163,000 tons of food and seed potato against a planned 650,000 tons. The republic's public potato requirement was met in full. The harvesting of sugar beet, flax and vegetables is ahead of last year's pace.

All that has been done and achieved graphically testifies to the viability of the party's policy of strengthening and intensifying agriculture's material-technical base in every possible way.

The indicators obtained are the result of the considerable organizing and political work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic authorities.

We admire and are proud of the industrious, truly golden hands of our best machine operators, field-crop growers, farm leaders and specialists and all who persistently and, I would say, courageously struggled for the harvest. Honor and praise and profound compliments to you, illustrious guardsmen of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields!

I am pleased to give the names of those who distinguished themselves particularly in labor: combine operators Nikolay Aleksandrovich Drozdov of Zhlobinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Korotkevich of Kormyanskiy Sovkhoz and Vladimir Ivanovich Maksimovich from the Ilyanskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum of Vileyskiy Rayon, who threshed more than 1,000 tons of grain each; leaders of mechanized brigades Grigoriy Nikolayevich Verevkin from Bobruyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Aleksandr Nevskiy and Ivan Yakovlevich Yakovlev of Mogilevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Volodarskiy, who dug more than 3,000 tons of potatoes each; machine operators Vladimir Aleksandrovich Turach from Grodnenskiy Rayon's Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz and Vladimir Aleksandrovich Stepanovich and Vladimir Vladimirovich Kolos of Soligorskiy Rayon's Bolshevik Kolkhoz, who for the season have harvested more than 3,000 tons of sugar beet. Their remarkable experience is our invaluable property. Their selfless labor is a worthy example for emulation.

I believe I express the general opinion of the participants in our ceremonial meeting if I speak words of great gratitude to the working people of the cities, students and all trainee youth of the republic and the Soviet Army soldiers, who participated directly in the cultivation and gathering of the harvest of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Comrades! The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are currently laying the foundation for the next harvest. The winter crops have been sown on schedule and in a high-quality fashion. A sufficient quantity of seeds has been laid in. Fall plowing has been done. Work is under way on liming acid soils, accumulating organic fertilizer and repairing agricultural equipment. Obtaining next year on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz a bigger harvest of cereals, potatoes, flax, sugar beets, vegetables and fodder and other crops is our primary duty.

The workers of the livestock sections are now better prepared for livestock wintering. The farms have more coarse and succulent fodder; it is of a higher quality. In November all oblasts, except Mogilevskaya, and the majority of rayons and farms achieved higher indicators in the per cow milk yield compared with last November. The weight gains of the animals in fattening have increased somewhat. But, as you know, we have a great deal to do here to increase the numbers of livestock and the production of animal husbandry products and take an appreciable step forward in the present stalling period. It is essential to eliminate existing shortcomings more emphatically, increase production efficiency in every way possible and improve product quality.

Dear Comrades! The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic, closely rallied around its Communist Party and together with all the working people of our multinational motherland, today are working persistently in all areas of economic and cultural building. Socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is becoming increasingly widespread.

Permit me, on your behalf and on behalf of the entire Belorussian people, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the working people of Soviet Belorussia will spare no effort, energy or knowledge for the successful implementation of the socioeconomic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Glory to the CPSU -- the guiding and directing force of the Soviet people!

(T.Ya. Kiselev's speech was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause)

ALIYEV ON AWARD FOR AZERBAIJAN ACHIEVEMENTS

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[Report on proceedings and speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, at 31 October 1981 meeting of republic's working people]

[Text] High points have been scored in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan by our republic's agricultural workers, who have overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables and other products ahead of schedule. Azerbaijan's working people have been warmly and cordially congratulated on this splendid victory by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A meeting of representatives of the republic's working people was held on 31 October in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin devoted to L.I. Brezhnev's greetings.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, K.N. Ragimov and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; S.K. Abbasaliyev, Sh.A. Rasi-zade and G.V. Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; frontrunners of the republic's agricultural production and industrial enterprises; and figures from science and culture constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers. The anthems of the Soviet Union and the Azerbaijan SSR were played.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium to stormy, prolonged applause.

A big speech at the meeting was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was given a warm welcome by those present.

Dear Comrades!

Soviet Azerbaijan is experiencing exciting, joyous days. The agricultural workers have won a truly outstanding victory -- commemorating the year of the 26th CPSU Congress with the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the tightly drawn national economic plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products. (stormy applause) New, record frontiers have been reached in the development of agriculture. And Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has warmly and cordially congratulated Azerbaijan's working people on this splendid victory (stormy, prolonged applause).

Permit me to read out the greetings.

(The participants in the meeting received Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings, which were read out by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, with a rapturous ovation)

On this joyous day, which has become a red paragraph in our republic's history, permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the entire Azerbaijan people to express the most cordial gratitude and profound acknowledgements to the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their high praise, ardent congratulstions and kind wishes, for their attention and concern and for their warmth and cordial generosity (stormy, prolonged applause)

On this ceremonial day, the communists and all working people of the republic assure the party that they will continue to work in Leninist and communist fashion and that in

the monolithic formation of fraternal USSR republics, Soviet Azerbaijan will continue to proceed along the path marked by the great Lenin and strive for ever new victories in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideals (stormy, prolonged applause).

Comrades! The magnificent program of creation that was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and that has become a guide to action for the workers of the Azerbaijan countryside is now embodied in splendid new accomplishments and in high indicators of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This is the result of the wise leadership of the CPSU and the selfless heroic labor of the rural workers and all working people of the republic -- communists and nonparty people, kolkhoz members, workers and specialists.

Having taken up the torch of the illustrious deeds and accomplishments of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, which turned agriculture into the powerful agrarian-industrial sector of the republic's economy, this year the workers of the fields and livestock sections have inscribed the most striking page in the annals of Azerbaijan's socialist farming. They have achieved record indicators in the production of cotton, grapes, vegetables, grain and other crops. Moreover, their procurement, the tempo of the harvest and the main ingredients of economic efficiency were also records. All this, comrades, is a dream that, thanks to the selfless labor of the guardians of the land, has become an exciting reality of our time.(stormy applause)

And the exploits of the republic's rural workers are all the more impressive and significant in that they managed to maintain and multiply the work mood and display willpower, endurance, stanchness and persistence in the struggle for an abundant harvest under unfavorable weather conditions. The weather turned out to be far from the best in our republic. The dry winter and spring followed by downpours, mud flows and equally winds inflicted great damage on the cottonfields, grape plantations and cornfields. It was here that the best character traits of our farmers were displayed. In cool, organized and intensive fashion they sowed anew over tens of thousands of hectares and stubbornly and persistently restored the strength of the grapevine.

The republic's farmers countered the harsh temper of the inclement weather with experience, skill, high organization, discipline and creative drive. And the selfless labor and truly heroic exploits of the rural workers were ultimately embodied in brilliant results -- big harvests of agricultural crops and their harvesting within an exceptionally short time.(stormy applause) Evaluating these results, we see in them not only high economic indicators but also newly scaled moral heights: The great authority of honest, conscientious labor declared itself with new force, and the tremendous driving force of patriotic duty to the republic and to the entire Soviet country manifested itself.(stormy applause)

An important organizational, political and economic instrument in the accomplishment of the most complex tasks of the present harvest was the broad set of concrete, practical measures that provided for the intensification of all sectors of agricultural production and its increased efficiency on the proven foundation of modern field management, the latest technology and the combination of the vital practice of the masses with the achievements of progressive scientific thought. The commissioning of all material-technical resources and all potential and possibilities predetermined diversified Azerbaijan agriculture's arrival at record boundaries.

A truly outstanding victory was won by the republic's cotton growers. The state was sold 1.13 million tons of Azerbaijan cotton.(stormy, prolonged applause) The national economic plan was fulfilled 168.9 percent, and 413,000 tons were sold over and above the plan. This was 129,000 tons more than the record amount procured in 1980.(applause)

Three rayons -- Bardinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy -- alone sold the state 338,000 tons of cotton, or 39,000 tons more than the entire republic in 1979.(stormy applause) The following fact is also noteworthy: Of the republic's 332 cotton-growing farms, only 4 failed to fulfill the quota.

These indicators graphically express the fruitful results of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's consistent implementation of the set of measures to intensify cotton growing -- an improvement in seed growing, selection and agricultural practices, the combination of practice with science and an increase in productivity and work quality.

We were again convinced of what tremendous significance is attached to the precise system of organizing the cotton harvesting that has evolved in the republic and the practice of fulfilling the plan in September and only September! This year, as you know, the ripening of the cotton was delayed for uncontrolable reasons. We embarked on the harvesting 2 weeks later than last year. This demanded a faster harvesting pace. This was the task set by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee at zonal conferences at the start of September. And it was accomplished with honor by the cotton growers' selfless labor.(stormy applause) The annual plan for the sale of 600,000 tons of raw cotton to the state was fulfilled in just 16 days, by 25 September. All the cotton-growing rayons coped with the plan in September. The average daily harvest amounted to 45,000-50,000 tons, or 7.5-8.4 percent of the annual plan. Such a rapid harvesting pace was unprecedented in domestic cotton growing.(stormy applause) The plan for the machine harvesting of cotton was also fulfilled ahead of schedule 128 percent.

Cotton growing has won firm prestige and the recognition of the farmers and has become a sector profitable to both the countryside and the state. Its efficiency is growing constantly. Here is an example. Whereas in 1969 the profitability of cotton growing constituted 12.3 percent in the republic, it constituted 37.4 percent in 1980. It is expected to be even higher this year. The net proceeds of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes from cotton growing in this period amounted to almost R167 million, or an increase by a factor of 10.7. The highest yield in the 1960's did not exceed 17 quintals per hectare, and Azerbaijan was last of the cotton-sowing republics in this indicator. But this year the cotton yield is over 36 quintals per hectare. We have reached one of the leading places in the country in this indicator and have surpassed considerably the union average. (applause)

The quality of the cotton produced increases with every succeeding year. This year approximately 80 percent of the procured raw cotton was of the first and second grades. Good indicators were also achieved in the processing of this year's harvest -- the fiber yield constitutes 34 percent.

The rapid growth of cotton production in the 1970's and the new record boundaries of the current year testify convincingly to the abundant potential our republic possesses, how generous its land is and what a powerful force is the Azerbaijan party organization, which was able to rally the rural workers to the struggle for the achievement of the high goal of 1 million tons of Azerbaijan cotton! (Stormy applause) Only recently this might have seemed a hopeless dream, but today it is a reality.(applause)

Our successes at the same time show how harmful -- primarily for the rural workers, the republic and the interests of the entire country -- were the anticotton sentiments that were implanted in Azerbaijan in the 1950's-1960's. And may those who brought matters to the point of the winding down of cotton growing in Azerbaijan and who spoke about its hopelessness render account at least to their own consciences and realize what material and moral damage they inflicted on the rural workers and our republic.

The machine harvesting of cotton was further developed this year. Our illustrious machine operators unloaded from the hoppers of the cotton-harvesting machines more than 293,000 tons of raw cotton, which was 63,000 tons more than the plan and 56,000 tons above the level achieved in 1980.

An impressive contribution to the cotton growers' labor victory was made by the multi-thousand-strong army of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, who picked more than 700,000 tons of raw cotton by hand.

But, comrades, while giving the names of the pickers I have to draw your attention to one circumstance. There is not a single man among them; all are women. It is they, mainly, who are picking the cotton with their hands. True, the men are, as a rule, tractor drivers and cotton-harvesting machine operators and control other equipment. They are doing a great deal of work well. But in giving the names of the very best in the manual picking of the cotton today we would like to express our particular gratitude and our particular acknowledgement to the women -- the heroes of the cotton harvest.(stormy, prolonged applause)

We wholeheartedly congratulate the workers of the cottonfields and all who invested their labor and a part of their heart in the Azerbaijan cotton million (stormy applause). Honor and glory to you, dear cotton growers. (stormy applause) Great thanks to your golden hands! (Stormy applause) New victories and accomplishments to you! (stormy, prolonged applause)

The republic's viticulturists scaled new heights this year. Having overcome the elements, they cultivated an abundant harvest, performed the harvesting on schedule and without losses and reached a victorious frontier in the development of this sector. The state was sold 1,608,000 tons of berries of the sun. (stormy, prolonged applause) This was 608,000 tons more than the plan and 210,000 tons more than the total grape procurement in the record year of 1980. (applause) Azerbaijan has become our country's leading grape producer. (stormy applause)

The quota for the supply of grapes to all-union stocks was considerably exceeded. Some 42,800 tons of table grapes of the best varieties were shipped to the country's industrial centers, and the plan was fulfilled 153 percent. Extensively introducing the experience of the Yampol workers, the viticulturists and workers of the wine-making industry struggled persistently for the final results and achieved an improvement in the quality of the grape. Its sugar content exceeded 17 percent, which was more than that of last year.

We may report today with every justification that the program for the development of viticulture in Azerbaijan determined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 22 February 1979 decree is being implemented successfully. Major viticultural regions have taken shape and skilled leaders, specialists and middle-tier personnel have developed in the republic.

On the joyous day of our common holiday we express cordial gratitude to Azerbaijan's glorious viticulturists, whose experience and skill with every passing year are multiplying the glory of our republic's agriculture. (stormy applause) We wish you, dear friends, great new achievements, health and well-being! (applause)

Splendid successes in the battle for the harvest were scored by our grain growers. They experienced the whims of the weather more than the workers of other sectors. The dry fall and winter made it considerably more difficult to obtain full-value hectares. And when, thanks to persistent labor, a good harvest had been cultivated, the downpours created serious difficulties in the harvesting. But the grain growers emerged from this test with honor also. Despite a reduction of 20,000 hectares in the sown area compared with last year, the gross harvest increased, and totaling 1,117,000 tons.

A record amount -- 401,000 tons of grain, or 114 percent of the level of average annual purchases in the 10th Five-Year Plan -- was poured into the motherland's granaries. This was 101,000 tons, or 34 percent more than the plan and 41,000 tons more than were actually procured last year. (stormy applause) It is gratifying that all rayons without exception fulfilled the grain-procurement plan. The yield amounted to 24.6 quintals per hectare or increased by 1.2 quintals compared with the highest-yield year of 1980 and by 13 quintals compared with 1970.

The year 1981 was the start of the successful introduction in production of industrial techniques of corn cultivation. And this produced good results. Compared with last year, the gross corn grain harvest increased by a factor of 2.2 and yield by 14.3 quintals. Record indicators were achieved by the corn growers of Belokanskiy Rayon, who obtained 128 quintals per hectare. On the kolkhozes imeni Musabekov and Sovet Cyudzhistany of this rayon the yield in the cornfield amounted to 144-148 and on the kolkhozes imeni Zhdanov, Moskva and imeni XXII Partsyezda of Zakatalskiy Rayon 100-130 quintals.

Big thanks to you, heroes of the grain field, who kept the farmers' first commandment! (stormy applause) We wholeheartedly wish you new accomplishments in your noble labor, which is so necessary to society. (applause)

Our vegetable growers emerged with honor from the difficult trials. Having surrendered to the state 630,600 tons of vegetables, they fulfilled the national economic plan 108 percent. Some 325,000 tons of early and very early vegetables, which constituted 118 percent of the plan, were, as a whole, shipped to Moscow, Leningrad and other of the country's cities and to all-union stocks. There was a considerable improvement in the quality of the vegetables. The yield of the plantations amounted to 205 quintals per hectare, or increased 6 percent compared with last year.

Big thanks to you, dear vegetable growers, for remaining true to your labor duty and your worker's word! (stormy applause) We are sure that with each passing year you will scale increasingly new heights and multiply your contribution to our republic's successes. (applause)

The tea growers marked 1981 with record indicators. The state was given 25,300 tons of high-quality tea leaf, and the national economic plan was fulfilled 145 percent. Almost the entire procured tea teaf -- 98 percent -- was accepted as first grade. The yield of the plantations amounted to 49.6 quintals per hectare, 2 quintals more than last year.

The republic's melon growers worked well. Having surrendered to the state 40,000 tons of watermelons and cantaloupes, they fulfilled the plan 133 percent and exceeded last year's record procurement by 2,000 tons. Our tobacco growers are working successfully. Over 567 million tied meters of leaf, which provides for the procurement of 58,000 tons of tobacco, were broken off on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The sericulturists worked illustriously. Having surrendered to the state 4,902 tons of local silkwork cocoons, they fulfilled the plan 105 percent. The fruit and potato growers are struggling to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges under complicated weather conditions.

We wholeheartedly thank all our tea, melon and tobacco growers, sericulturists and fruit and potato growers for the highly productive labor and wish them great new successes (stormy applause).

Comrades! Our republic today is being presented with the honorary testimonial of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for achievement of the highest results in all-union socialist competition for an increase in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products in the 1980-1981 winter period. This award, which the republic has received for the second year running, is testimony to the fact that animal husbandry is on the upsurge in Azerbaijan.(stormy applause)

Valetin Karpovich Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR agriculture minister, has come to Baku to present the testimonial and is participating in our meeting. (stormy applause) Permit me on your behalf to warmly welcome Comrade Mesyats to Azerbaijan soil.(applause) We express to you, dear Valentin Karpovich, profound gratitude for your attention -- the visit to our republic and the practical assistance rendered to Soviet Azerbaijan.(applause)

Overcoming complex difficulties, in the winter period the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers successfully accomplished all the tasks confronting them. They overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of all animal husbandry products in the 1980-1981 winter period. The socialist pledges for the procurement of meat were fulfilled 110, milk 111 and eggs 112 percent. The productivity and numbers of the livestock increased considerably.

The labor of our stockbreeders was highly praised. And on behalf of the rural workers and all working people of Azerbaijan, we warmly and cordially thank the party, government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the honorary award that has been conferred on our republic.(stormy, prolonged applause)

Permit me on this ceremonial day on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to wholeheartedly congratulate our illustrious stockbreeders and all rural workers on the victory in all-union socialist competition and wish them new successes in labor.(stormy applause)

The number of livestock and poultry increased, as did their productiveness, on Azerbaijan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 9 months of this year. The plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of animal husbandry products are being fulfilled successfully. The 9-month quota for livestock and poultry procurement was fulfilled 106, milk 108, eggs 109 and wool (annual) 109 percent. Considerably more of all types of animal husbandary products was procured than in the corresponding period last year. The milk yield per forage cow and water buffalo in 9 months of the current year increased by 70 kilos and the average delivery weight of cattle by 15 kilos in 9 months of the current year compared with the corresponding period last year.

Tangible changes have occurred in the quality of the meat and dairy product. Of the total volume of cattle procured for meat, 95 percent was of top and average nourishment. Some 80 percent of the milk delivered to the state was of first grade. The state was supplied with 17,495 head of high-weight young stock, 12 percent more than last year.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev clearly defined the present 5-year plan as one of fodder production. And the livestock section workers have started it off at a good pace. They have laid the foundations of the sector's confident development and procured 3,089,000 tons of coarse and 1,141,000 tons of succulent fodder. The plans for the procurement of hay were fulfilled 116 percent, haylage 127 percent and straw 121 percent. Some 19 percent more coarse fodder, 34 percent more succulent fodder and 3 percent more grass meal have been procured compared with the corresponding period last year. More than 3.5 quintals of feed units have been laid in per standard head of livestock.

Discussion of the sector's shortcomings also will not, I believe, in any way impede our celebrations today. This is frankly, in the tradition of our party organization and a characteristic feature of the style of party leadership.

Despite the high rate of growth in the production of animal husbandry products as a whole, certain rayons are still lagging behind the republic level. Moreover, 7 rayons failed to fulfill the 9-month plans for the purchases of meat, 2 for milk and 2 for egg purchases. There is a wide variety in milk yields, the average weight of surrendered livestock and offspring per 100 females.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee considers it essential to concentrate the attention of the republic ministries and departments, party, soviet and agricultural authorities and leaders and specialists of rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and livestock sections of consolidation of the successes scored in all-union socialist competition, the commissioning of all potential, the decisive removal of shortcomings and the mobilization of all forces, experience and knowledge for the scaling of new high peaks in the production and procurement of all types of animal husbandry products.(applause)

A task of paramount importance is to greet the wintering of the livestock in organized fashion. In the next few days it is essential everywhere to complete the preparation of the livestock premises, deliver a sufficiency of fodder to the wintering centers, ensure continuous operation of the fodder-procurement equipment, and bring the livestock sections up to strength with personnel and knowledgeable stockbreeders. In a word, it is necessary to implement all necessary measures for the safe wintering of the livestock and the maximum increase in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products in 1981 as a whole and in the 1981-1982 winter period.

The tremendous achievements of Azerbaijan's agriculture in the 1970's are the basis of these successes. Thus, the average annual gross agricultural product increased 47 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the 9th and 21 percent compared with the plan. Compared with 1970 the share of Azerbaijan's agricultural product in the country's gross agricultural product has almost doubled. This is a very great achievements -- to have doubled its share of the Soviet Union's gross agricultural product in one 5-year plan.(applause)

The efficiency of agricultural production grew at a high rate in the 9th and 10th five-year plans. There was an appreciable reduction in labor expenditure and prime production costs and an increase in kolkhoz and sovkhoz revenue and profitability. The gross product per 100 hectares of agricultural land more than doubled and the net monetary income of the kolkhozes and sovkhoz profits increased by a factor of 4.2.

Importance is attached to the fact that the increase in the gross agricultural product is considerably outstripping capital investments and the growth of fixed capital. R2.5 worth of additional gross product were obtained in the 9th Five-Year Plan per R1 increase in capital investments and R3.5 worth in the 10th. This, comrades, is the highest efficiency indicator among the union republics.(applause) We have achieved a further increase in agricultural production efficiency this year, as mentioned specially in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings.(applause)

Comrades! Pursuing a comprehensive approach to the problem of the intensification of agricultural production, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is paying paramount attention to the development of the initiative and assertiveness of the masses and supporting in every possible way socialist enterprise and cost accounting and everything new that is enriching economic management in the countryside. Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party congresses, we are striving persistently for a refinement in planning and leadership of the economy and the accelerated development of scientific-technical progress and are implementing differentiated and at the same time cardinal measures for the dynamic development of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

The entire organizing and political work of the republic party organization is also geared to the achievement of these goals, and a further refinement in the style of the activity of each party organization and the maximum approach of party and economic leadership to production are directly connected with this. We have set in motion the entire arsenal of party-organizing and political-educational work. And this is, naturally, bearing abundant fruit.

In celebrating the great labor victory we are clearly aware that all our successes are the result of the constant assistance and attention of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. (stormy applause) Three important CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees adopted in the last decade on Leonid Ilich's initiative determined the paths of the further development of agricultural production in Azerbaijan and its intensification and specialization and agrarian-industrial integration.

As always, the foremost positions at harvest time were occupied by the fighters of the ideological front. The impassioned commentaries of the men of letters and journalists, the speeches of arts personalities and the labor of the propagandists, political information workers and agitators contributed to the spiritual uplift of the rural workers and their fighting mood. Big thanks to you, dear comrades! (stormy applause)

Comrades! The results of the 1981 agricultural year are a source of boundless joy to each worker of the republic and confirm in him the noble realization of duty well done. But however impressive our successes may be, we are far from self-admiration and we always remember that there are still considerable resources and opportunities for the further intensive growth of Azerbaijan's agriculture. Putting them at the service of the country is our chief task.

Along with high praise for the successes that have been achieved, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings set the republic great and crucial tasks. Leonid Ilich draws our attention to the realization of available potential and expresses confidence that the agricultural workers will struggle with even greater energy and persistence for a further upsurge of agricultural production. It is the duty and obligation of every communist and every rural worker to justify this confidence of the party in deeds.(applause) To make fuller, more persistent use of available potential and to more reliably consolidate and multiply the results that have been achieved -- such is the combat task of the party, soviet and economic authorities, ministries and departments and all workers of the agricultural front.

It is essential that in the next few days the kolkhozes and sovkhozes complete the harvesting of vegetables, potatoes, corn, tobacco, green tea leaf and fruit fully and complete the sowing of winter grain crops no later than 20 November.

The attention of the agronomic service should be geared to the high-quality performance of all operations in the grain field, to proper care of the sowings and to obtaining full-value hectares of winter crops over the entire area. These same demands should be made the basis of work in the sowing of alfalfa and early-winter sowings of fodder crops.

Maximum use should be made of what is left of 1981 for intensive work in the orchards and vineyards. It is primarily a question of laying new plantations and performing this work at the best times and with high quality and high-yield zoned planting material. It is essential to take all steps to ensure the selected nature of the planted vineyards. Simultaneously work should be intensified on training the vineyards on espaliers, elimination excessive thinning, winter treatment, interrow cultivation and the watering and pruning of the vines.

The republic's vegetable growers should step up preparations for the planting of cabbage at the optimum times and at a high-quality level and carry out a complex of repair and restoration operations in the hothouses and hotbeds.

It is essential in the next few days to complete the repair of the livestock sections and have all the feed-preparation equipment in a state of complete readiness so that not a single kilo of fodder is fed to the livestock without preliminary preparation.

Immediately upon completion of the work, the machine operators should organize the proper storage and repair of the equipment and pay particular attention to the quality of the repairs.

Big tasks confront the water-management organizations. It is their duty to increase the pace of the repair and restoration of the water systems and hydraulic engineering installations and organize the accumulation of water everywhere for use in the spring-summer period. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to draw up precise timetables for leaching operations and winter herding and perform this work at the optimum times.

It is important to make maximum use of the winter period for study by personnel and their training and retraining and the collation and study of progressive experience. Many pacesetters and kolkhozes and sovkhozes were the authors of a number of innovations and introduced progressive field-management and zooveterinarian measures in the current year. The task is to ensure that they become the property of each rural worker. It is on this basis that we need to raise the quality of the sector's entire work to a new level.

It is essential that we make more efficient use of the land, particularly improved land, equipment, fertilizer and fodder and every ruble of capital investment. This economic task has a whole range of social aspects. The party committees are obliged to organize people's education so that it stimulates them to tackle all questions of an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production solely on the basis of the latest technology and the recommendations of science and the study and actual introduction of the best international and national experience.

A self-critical, exacting approach to one's work is a fundamental principle of the Leninist style of party leadership. And abiding by the Leninist tradition, it is precisely on a holiday that we concentrate attention on unsolved questions.

Permit me on behalf of the participants in the meeting and all workers of Azerbaijan to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic, enriched by the experience of the 1970's and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, will continue to devote all their energy to selfless struggle in the name of implementing the historic outlines of the 26th congress of the party of the great Lenin.(stormy, prolonged applause)

Now, comrades, we can say with a feeling of tremendous pride that people's highly productive, honest labor and the concerted work of all elements of agricultural production have produced fine results. And it is particularly important that what has been

achieved will contribute to the further development of our republic's economy and represent an impressive contribution to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan we have again emerged in the ranks of the pacesetters and earned our party's high esteem and been honored with greetings from the wise leader of our party and state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on the great victory of the republic's agricultural workers. Your labor, dear agricultural workers, has been evaluated very highly. And although the victory that was achieved came with great labor, it seems to me that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings have taken away your weariness. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Dear Comrades!

Permit me to take advantage of the pleasant opportunity to cordially congratulate you and, through you, all working people of Soviet Azerbaijan on the 64th anniversary of the Great October and wish you success in creative labor, health, the well-being of each family and great happiness. (stormy applause)

Honor and glory to the workers of the fields and livestock sections, who are multiplying Azerbaijan's labor glory! (stormy applause)

Long live the republic's heroic working class! (stormy applause)

Glory to our people's intelligentsia! (stormy applause)

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspiration and organizer of all our victories! (Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise. Toasts ring out in honor of the Party of Lenin and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in honor of the outstanding victory of Azerbaijan's agricultural workers)

The floor was given to Comrade V.K. Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of agriculture, who was warmly greeted by the participants in the meeting.

MESYATS SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR AZERBAIJAN

WA012050 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Nov 81 pp 3-4

[Speech by V.K. Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the USSR, at meeting devoted to presentation of a testimonial to Azerbaijan for agricultural achievements]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Today is for you a great and joyous event. Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has just read the letter of greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which Leonid Ilich highly praising your achievements, as befits them, exceptionally warming and cordially congratulated kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all working people of the republic on the splendid successes -- fulfillment of the plans and adopted pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, grapes, cotton, vegetables and other crops -- and wholeheartedly wished the republic's working people great new labor accomplishments.(stormy applause)

Together with you, dear comrades, this tremendous joy is currently shared by all the country's rural workers. They send you their sincere congratulations and best wishes for further success in the acceleration of the intensification of agricultural production and the accomplishment of the responsible tasks set for the republic's agriculture by the 26th congress of our Leninparty. (stormy applause)

It is particularly pleasing for me also to note on this ceremonial day that the Azerbaijan SSR is the winner in all-union socialist competition for an increase in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products in the 1980-1981 winter period and has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Testimonial.(stormy applause)

Permit me, on behalf and at the behest of the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and on behalf of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Board and the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee, to warmly and wholeheartedly congratulate you and, through you, all working people of Azerbaijan on this labor victory and high award. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Winning the honorary prize in all-union socialist competition for the second year in succession was not, of course, easy and straightforward. The last wintering, as you know, proved difficult. And it is all the more valuable since, juxtaposed to the difficulties, your republic's stockbreeders secured an appreciable increase in head of livestock, increased the sale to the state of meat, milk and eggs in the winter period and created a good foundation for fulfilling the plans of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for purchases of all types of animal husbandry product.

The most impressive contribution to these achievements was made by the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and Agdamskiy, Apsheronskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Kubatlinskiy, Lenkoranskiy and Shekinskiy rayons, which were acknowledged winners in all-union competition and were deservedly awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee testimonials.(applause)

Sixteen of the republic's foremost farms were commended with the same testimonials and prizes, and diplomas, and prizes of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee were conferred on the collectives of 17 brigades and livestock sections and the best animal husbandry workers.(applause).

High indicators in work were achieved by many pacesetters of Azerbaijan's animal husbandry and leaders in socialist competition.

Gamar Kasumova has worked for more than 20 years as a milker on Ilichevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin. Last year she milked 3,700 kilos of milk per assigned cow and

is now struggling persistently to exceed this level. Sura Bekhbudova of Ismaillinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Nizami had even better results. She undertook to obtain 5,500 kilos of milk per cow in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. And she is keeping strictly to her word.(applause)

Among the winners of socialist competition, mention should be made of Avanes Grigoryan, operator on Martuninskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni K. Marks, who in the winter period was able to achieve an average daily weight gain of 900 and more grams in cattle fattening.

Garash Dzhafarov has worked for 34 years as a shepherd on Yevlakhskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni 28 Aprelya. Last year he obtained 108 lambs per 100 ewes and 6.6 kilos of wool per sheep. His production indicators are now even higher.

And you have many such people. It is particularly gratifying that their ranks are growing constantly.

For this reason, permit me once more to sincerely and cordially congratulate the progressive collectives and all stockbreeder frontrunners on the successes that have been scored, to express to them profound gratitude for their fruitful labor and wish them new labor victories, good health and great personal happiness.(applause)

Comrades! The main thing today determining the entire multifaceted life of our country, its precise work rhythem and the activity of all party, soviet and economic authorities is the nationwide struggle for the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress.

The decisions of the congress and the propositions and conclusions contained in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with every passing day exert an increasingly profound impact on all aspects of the life of our society and inspire the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia to new labor accomplishments. The Soviet people's creative enthusiasm and constructive initiative are being strikingly expressed in numerous patriotic undertakings and in the broad sweep of socialist competition for fulfillment of the plans and adopted pledges of the first year of the 5-year plan. The working people of the AZSSR are making their worthy contribution to the general cause of building communism.

In the country's agriculture, the material-technical base is being noticeably reinforced and is becoming qualitatively different as a result of consistent implementation of the current course of the party's agrarian policy. The supply of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly productive equipment is increasing. Supplies to the countryside of mineral fertilizer and other means of chemicalization are increasing. The area of improved land expands every year. New poultry factories, hothouse groups, animal husbandry complexes and livestock sections, repair workshops and other production projects are being commissioned. Housing, clubs and cultural centers, children's preschool establishments, libraries, sports grounds, stores and consumer service enterprises are being built extensively in rural localities.

In speaking of all the visible, major changes, it should be emphasized that it is not just a question of their scale. The main thing is that, relying on increased material-technical and socioeconomic potential, our agriculture is acquiring increasingly great stability in its development and can now overcome unfavorable weather conditions with less cost and fewer losses.

As you know, the present year was exceptionally difficult in terms of weather conditions for the majority of the country's farming regions. And it was only thanks to the large-scale measures that have been adopted by the party Central Committee and the government in recent years for the comprehensive development of the countryside's production forces and thanks to the increased skill and selfless labor of the farmers and the purposeful organizing and mass-political work of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations that we managed to lessen to a considerable extent the ruinous influence of the summer drought, gather the cultivated harvest in an organized manner and secure in many areas of the country a further growth in the production of grain, fodder and all types of animal husbandry products.

Your republic's farmers have worked splendidly, and this was dealt with convincingly and in depth in G.A. Aliyev's speech. The grain growers cultivated a good harvest of grain crops and overfulfilled the set quota for grain purchases by almost a third.

The glorious deeds of the master viticulturists deserve particular recognition. They increased the sale of grapes by a factor of 2.2 in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the 9th and raised their average annual sales to 1 million tons. And now, as already mentioned, your kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold the state 1.6 million tons of golden bunches, considerably exceeded their socialist pledges and won a truly great victory. (stormy applause)

It is also gratifying that the production of vegetable products is building up rapidly in Azerbaijan. In the current year, the working people of the cities and industrial centers were sent more than 325,000 tons of fresh vegetables, and the state plan for purchases thereof was overfulfilled.

When we come to speak of the production of such valuable raw materials as cotton, here too you achieved excellent results of which you may be justly proud. In the last 5-year plan the overall harvest of raw cotton in the republic totaled 3,268,000 tons and its average annual sale to the state 654,000 tons. This year Azerbaijan's cotton growers supplied the country with over 1 million tons of "white gold." This is also an outstanding great victory of yours, dear comrades! (stormy applause)

Much has been and is being done in the republic for the intensive development of animal husbandry. There has been a fundamental change in its production base in recent years, and production is being specialized and concentrated on the basis of interfarm cooperation. Large-scale animal husbandry complexes have been built and specialized farms have been organized. The majority of them is operating efficiently and with good returns, which is positively reflected in the indicators of the sector as a whole. Thus, in 9 months of 1981 compared with the corresponding period last year the average milk yield per forage cow increased by more than 70 kilos, the average daily weight gains in the fattening of cattle and hogs increased and poultry egg production rose. And all this taken together has afforded an opportunity for the successful fulfillment of the 9-month plans for the sale to the state of meat, milk and eggs and for coping with the annual quota for wool purchases ahead of schedule.

The basis of all your achievements is undoubtedly people's selfless labor and their innovative attitude toward work and state concern for an increase in social production efficiency, and every one of your present successes visibly embodies the colossal work that is performed daily by the republic party organization on the mobilization of the labor collectives in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the stringent plans of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. (applause)

Comrades! The essence of our party's economic strategy at the current stage and its principal task and goal is to secure a further unswerving increase in the well-being of the Soviet people on the basis of the persistent, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, more rational use of the country's production potential, the utmost economies in all resources use and an increase in work quality.

Particular attention is concentrated here on an improvement in the supply to the population of consumer goods, primarily various high-quality food products. This has now been made the paramount task. To accomplish it as quickly as possible, the 26th CPSU Congress deemed it necessary to formulate and implement in the country a special food program.

The basis of the food program being drawn up is a further upsurge of agriculture and its all-round intensification.

The party and the state have channeled and will continue to channel ever increasing capital investments and material-technical resources into the development of this

vitally important sector. I would like to remind you that in the 11th Five-Year Plan, agriculture's power capacity will rise to 820-840 million h.p. Power consumption will rise to 150-160 billion kilowatt-hours. This will make it possible to increase the power-worker ratio by a factor of approximately 1.5. Supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of mineral fertilizer in 1985 will have risen to 115 million tons. More than 7 million hectares of irrigable and drained land will have been commissioned in the country in the 5 years.

The main thing now is to commission everything that agricultural production has at its disposal better and with greater effect and to emphatically do away with existing shortcomings in the allocation and use of capital investments, equipment, fertilizer and all material and labor resources. In other words, life insistently demands that we wage an uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of lax management and extravagance, increase labor activeness and discipline, constantly refine the activity of the agricultural authorities and increase their personal responsibility for the economically expedient and efficient development of all the main areas of the intensification of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

Grain farming was and remains a central element and most important area of our work. Along with grain, we have to implement major target programs for building up the production of cotton, vegetables, fruit, grapes and all other products.

The tasks are, to be frank, large-scale and responsible. The complexity of their accomplishment is also caused by the fact that agricultural production in the majority of regions of the country frequently has to be pursued under unfavorable climatic conditions. And inasmuch as this is an objective reality of the present and foreseeable future, we must adapt farming tactics to the specific soil-climate singularities. It is necessary in each zone to be armed with the set of field-management and organizational measures whose implementation will make it possible to lessen the dependence of the gross harvests of grain and all other crops on the unfolding weather factors.

To ensure the guaranteed stability of the harvest, it is essential, we believe, to persistently introduce everywhere scientifically substantiated intensive systems of farming, constantly improve the structure of the down areas, fully develop rational crop rotation, precisely organize seed growing and bring new high-yield varieties and hybrids to the fields more rapidly; and use improved land with due returns, apply mineral and organic fertilizer competently, employ industrial techniques more extensively and perform all field operations in the optimum times and with good quality. The experience of the progressive farms of the country and your republic convincingly confirms that the basis of stable yields in any year is a high standard of farming in each field and in all brigades and links.

At the same time, we still have many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country whose leaders and specialists are working in the old way, underestimating the recommendations of science and introducing progressive means and methods in extensive practice inadequately. You also have such farms, unfortunately. For this reason, it is our common task to ensure everywhere a sharp upturn of the scientific-technical level of agricultural production and to enhance the standard of operations on the land.

The farmers have many urgent cares and concerns. This year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have considerably expanded winter wheat and rye sowings. And now it is important to carry out the full set of fall-winter field-management measures over the entire winter-crop area. As has already been mentioned here, it is necessary to embark without delay on preparations for the spring sowing and to complete the cleaning of the seeds, set about the equipment repair and organize the instruction of machine-operator personnel.

Particularly responsible tasks confront the workers of the animal husbandry farmsteads and complexes. Animal husbandry is now the shock front in the countryside. The most important thing now is to make good and organized preparations for livestock wintering. It is necessary from the first day of the livestock's stalling period to have all food-preparing houses and feed-preparation shops in operation, to strive to ensure in practice

that each kilo of fodder is fed to the animals only in well prepared form and to provide the maximum repayment in products.

We have a tremendous amount of work to do to further increase the productiveness of animal husbandry. On what would I like to concentrate attention in this connection? The agricultural authorities and farm leaders and specialists must concentrate their efforts primarily on the creation of a modern pedigree-breeding base -- the basis of highly productive animal husbandry -- and the more active introduction of progressive production techniques and the utmost improvement in the reproduction of the herd.

I think you will agree with me that the comprehensive measures being implemented on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the organization of industrial feed production and an improvement in pedigree breeding afford a possibility under your conditions to raise average per cow milk yields in the next few years from 1,700-1,800 kilos to 2,500-3,000 kilos and increase poultry egg production to 180-200 eggs instead of the 125-130 that are obtained today per laying hen. I will not be wrong if I say that the majority of your farms also has everything necessary to obtain 90-95 calves per 100 cows and no less than 100 lambs per 100 ewes. And all this taken together represents huge potential for a more rapid growth in the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products. It is to an improvement in the use of this potential that our party's Central Committee constantly draws the attention of party, soviet and agricultural authorities.

The further development of animal husbandry and its increased productiveness depend entirely on a strong fodder base. Solution of the fodder problem is the central task of the 5-year plan. The paths to a fundamental improvement in fodder production are well known and were clearly marked in the 15 June 1978 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures To Increase the Production and Enhance the Quality of Fodder."

Much still needs to be done here, both in the country as a whole and in your republic, to improve the structure of the areas sown with fodder crops and the agricultural practices of their cultivation and to build storage pits to make fuller use of the available potential for an increase in the production and a rise in the quality of coarse and succulent fodder.

I should also mention that we need to change our approach to the use of concentrates; we need to organize matters so as to ensure that as little grain as possible in the country is spent for forage purposes. For this it is necessary to expand the sowings of perennial grasses and, in particular, alfalfa, peas, lupin, soybean and rape and decisively improve the quality of coarse and succulent fodder.

And, of course, particular concern needs to be displayed for the creation for animal husbandry workers of good working, social and recreational conditions. This primarily, determines people's working morale and their high labor incentive.

The party Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally are displaying constant concern for the further intensification of all sectors of the country's agrarian-industrial complex.

The rural workers, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and wholly and fully support the domestic and foreign policy of the party and its Leninist Central Commiteee headed by that ardent fighter for the people's happiness and peace in the world, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.(stormy, prolonged applause)

Permit me to express the confidence that Azerbaijan's rural workers, who have a good understanding of their increased tasks, will, under the leadership of the party organizations, make socialist competition even more widespread and do everything necessary to successfully fulfill the stringent 11th Five-Year Plan and thereby make a fitting contribution to the cause of building communism.(stormy applause) Permit me, dear comrades, to perform the assignment that has been entrusted to me and present the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Testimonial and wish you new labor accomplishments. (To stormy, prolonged applause, Comrade Mesyats presented the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Testimonial to representatives of the republic).

FOOD PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS VIEWED

P#071253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Dr of Economic Sciences Prof I. Ushachev and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Prosin under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Managing the Complex"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee November plenum devoted special attention to the food program and to questions of improving the economic machinery and managing the agroindustrial complex. Its materials state that it is necessary to create conditions which would more actively stimulate growth and increased intensiveness of production and make people work not for intermediate indicators but for a high end result. An important role here belongs to management. It is on its standard and efficiency that the utilization of the potential that we have largely depends.

These questions are at the center of our party's attention. The management machinery is constantly being improved, and the chief links of the complex are strengthening.

The growth of productive forces and the qualitative changes taking place in production are making higher demands on management. Its structure, particularly at oblast and republic level, has become rather cumbersome and complicated; it suffers from disunity. Let us take Rostovskaya Oblast as an example. It has 593 kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Let us note that the Don working people achieve good indicators, particularly in plant growing. But it seems to us that this is certainly no thanks to the management structure that has evolved there. Judge for yourselves. At oblast level the sector is governed by 12 services. Some 390 farms are subordinate to the oblast agricultural administration, and the remaining 203 to 11 trusts and associations which come under the corresponding republic associations ("proms") of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture.

Organs have also been set up to govern interfarm formations -- in particular, the Rostovoblkolkhozstroy, a financially autonomous capital construction administration, a joint directorate of construction on sovkhozes, the Oblstroymaterialy and the Rostovselkhozenergo; and, in addition, numerous organizations for services, procurements and processing of produce -- Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Transselkhoztekhnika, Oblmeliovodkhoz, Donvodstroy, Dongidrostroy, Donsovkhozstroy and others. There are approximately 70 in all; and there is a similar structure in other oblasts.

What is the result of this? The material and technical base of the countryside is broken up. Resources reach the administrative rayon, where the fate of economic plans is decided, "in drops," through dozens of channels. Here every organization sets up its own production, services, construction and other subunits. Small offices, garages for official vehicles, boilerhouses, warehouses, repair workshops and transport enterprises of the same kind rise up literally alongside each other. Their subordination to different departments hampers cooperation between facilities and frequently makes it impossible. The dispersion of capital investments hinders the creation of modern production and cultural-domestic projects on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Thus, disunity of management has become a serious barrier in the path of the progressive process of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration and the region's comprehensive socioeconomic development.

This is just one aspect of the matter. A second, no less important aspect is the mass diversion of skilled cadres away from specific kolkhoz and sovkhoz production -- about which, incidentally, Terentiy Semenovich Maltsev and also the Omsk agronomists V. Zubov and V. Sidorov have quite rightly written with great concern in PRAVDA. We could name many oblasts where 2,000-3,000 engineers, mechanics and veterinarians -- one-fourth of those working in the countryside -- are employed in various organizations. Their influx into them is continuing. In Nikolayevskaya Oblast alone as many as 100 specialists leave farms for the management sphere every year.

Despite the large size of the apparatus -- which in itself hinders the resolution of economic tasks -- the main technological services are dispersed and weak because of its disunity. In the same Rostovskaya Oblast, for example, there are 141 livestock specialists in oblast agricultural organizations. But they are "scattered." The selfsame oblast agricultural administration, whose kolkhozes and sovkhozes produce the bulk of livestock-raising products, has only...12 livestock specialists. Parallelism and duplication of functions have become inevitable. Once again, every trust and association has economic, bookkeeping, construction, supplies and sales and other services of the same kind. All this hinders the implementation of a unified technical and technological policy and depreciates the role of specialists.

The creation of narrowly specialized management organs also gives rise to other adverse processes. The land, as we know, does not tolerate monoculture. Crop rotations are essential for the efficient development of plant growing. But the leadership of trusts and "proms" is now concerned chiefly with producing the product in which they have specialized. The needs and the potential of the land and of the national economy as a whole are not always taken into consideration. Furthermore, people are in a hurry to liquidate sectors which permit the comprehensive use of resources but which do not correspond to the trust's "new signboard." Because of this, last year 45 percent of sovkhozes in the RSFSR and 42 percent of those in the Belorussian SSR did not have hog-raising units. In short, people in some places try to make production "fit" the management, although it should all be precisely the other way around.

The chief reason, we believe, is that instead of the optimum production specialization which takes all factors into consideration, people frequently take the line of management specialization. This process has assumed a quite wide scale. Thus, 16 republic associations -- proms -- have been set up in the RSFSR. More than one-third of the sovkhozes are subordinated to them directly or through oblast trusts. A similar picture is to be observed in the Ukrainian SSR, where all sovkhozes are under the jurisdiction of trusts. Agrarian production in the republic is directed by the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Sovkhozes; the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Main Administration of Horticulture, Viticulture and the Wine Making Industry of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. In Moldavia the kolkhozes are managed by the republic council, and the sovkhozes by the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Food Industry.

As a result of this "specialization" the management and rural production services apparatus has increased 63 percent over the past 10 years. Newly created organs are maintained chiefly at the farm's expense. Average expenditure per sovkhoz under this heading has increased 180 percent in the country as a whole and 260 percent in the RSFSR. But production of output is growing much more slowly.

On the other hand, the flow or orders and instructions from above has increased immeasurably. Last year, for example, the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast agricultural administration received 8,386 different documents. They included 2,967 letters, collegium resolutions and telegrams from the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, 2,049 letters from oblast organizations, 2,462 from rayispolkom agricultural administrations and various rayon organizations, and only 908 from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And how many papers are "launched" at trusts and associations! Here there is no time for live work: You just have time to read "incoming" papers and scribble "outgoing" ones. Administrative methods of management can hardly be allowed to be strengthened to the detriment of economic methods.

At the same time there has been an appreciable relaxation of attention toward the rayon and the kolkhoz-sovkhoz link, to which special attention was devoted at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. Rayon agricultural administrations throughout the country have, on average, 20 people each. These include two or three agronomists, one or two livestock specialists, one or two engineers and one construction engineer. But many farms are experiencing an actue shortage of highly skilled specialists. It is also a worrying fact that the territorial principle has been violated: The rayon agricultural administration does not have jurisdiction over many services with the same profile as itself or even farms.

Raykoms have to play the role of coordinator. And the lack of a unified production management organ frequently forces party committees to take the place of economic leaders and specialists.

The sectorial and territorial principles of management must be combined correctly.

Agriculture is closely linked with sectors of industry supplying equipment and fertilizers and processing raw materials and with those who procure, transport, store and sell products. This means that management must be improved in close contact with the entire system of the agroindustrial complex, an exceptionally complex task. The organizational disunity and isolation of numerous services, enterprises and associations have given rise to a lack of coincidence of their economic interests. They are not always linked to the end results of the activity of the entire complex -- which leads to growth in the profits of numerous partners and a drop in profitability, unjustified losses and a production shortfall on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

At the same time certain positive experience has also been accumulated. Thus, accelerated production growth is being ensured successfully under the conditions of the unified rayon agroindustrial complex. The agroindustrial associations in the Latvian SSR's Talsinskiy Rayon, in the Estonian SSR's Vilyandiskiy Rayon and the Georgian SSR's Abashskiy Rayon can serve as an example. In addition to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, they embrace supply procurement, processing and service enterprises and organizations. Their activities are coordinated by the association's council, which is endowed with economic and administrative functions. A considerable effect has been achieved despite the enterprises' being subordinate to different departments.

Rayon agroindustrial associations have acquired the opportunity to overcome narrow departmental interests and to develop leading sectors proportionally with the help of interfarm specialization and concentration. Unified services are being set up here on a state-kolkhoz basis: repair, construction, agrochemical, municipal and other services. The priority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been strictly observed here. Within the framework of the rayon agroindustrial association the activities of all subunits are linked more closely to the end result -- production of output -- losses are sharply reduced, and a comprehensive approach to the economic and social development of the rayon and of every farm is ensured.

Of course, another option is possible, too -- to set up under the rayispolkom and oblispolkom an organ of state leadership of enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex. Certain narrowly specialized sectors determining the technological policy of production (seed growing, pedigree breeding and so forth) ought to be subordinated to oblast, republic or union science-and-production associations.

In any case, with any option, local agricultural organs must be strengthened considerably. They must have the necessary economic functions and economic levers.

Some specialists believe that it is necessary to improve management of the agroindustrial complex on a nondepartmental basis. Of course, this is a possible option. But it demands a fundamental restructuring of the existing management machinery. We believe that the conditions for this are not yet ripe. It seems necessary to take account of the actual situation and form the agroindustrial complex on the basis of the departmental management structure that now exists. An organ to coordinate the activities of the corresponding ministries and subunits seems necessary here at the republic and union levels. It could be an interdepartmental council (committee) of the agroindustrial complex or the Ministry of Agriculture, as the chief link of the agroindustrial complex.

The sector's improved efficiency also depends on the economic machinery, which is being improved. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on further improving planning and economic incentives in agriculture. It resolves many urgent problems. But life goes on, and new problems arise.

The time has probably come to draw up comprehensive plans for the development of the agroindustrial complex. It is probably necessary to enhance the role of economic contracts between partners, widely introduce direct ties and set a valid level of prices for products, as well as rates (tariffs) for work carried out and services rendered. Interdepartmental centralized economic and social development funds could have a great effect.

It is undoubtedly necessary to improve economic relations. Partners' expenditure on the joint production of, say, grain, meat and milk should be partly reimbursed in terms of the plan-normative prime cost, and after obtaining the produce the remainder should be paid out depending on fulfillment of the basic agricultural production plan. If it is overfulfilled, a corresponding additional payment should be made. In relations with processing enterprises the indicator of rated net output could be used.

In our view, a master plan for the administration of the country's agroindustrial complex is needed. It should include recommendations on the organizational structures and staffs and provide for functions at all levels of administration, as well as the economic machinery of management. All this will contribute to the fuller utilization of the potential at the disposal of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex and, in the final analysis, to an appreciable growth in production of output.

BRIEFS

TADZHIK COTTON HARVEST -- Tadzhik cottongrowers have sold 925,000 tons of cotton to the state. Part of the cotton harvest in the Tadzhik SSR is fine-fiber cotton. A number of socialist countries and India and Japan import cotton from the Tadzhik SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Dec 81 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- The republic's cottongrowers have overfulfilled their seasonal fine-fiber cotton production plan. They have produced over 270,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Dec 81 GF]

MARYYSKAYA FODDER PRODUCTION -- Maryyskaya Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have produced 18,065 tons of fodder this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Dec 81 GF]

ASHKHABAD HERB PRODUCTION -- Ashkhabadskaya Oblast has fulfilled its annual plan for herb production. It has collected 120,000 tons of herbs this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Dec 81 GF]

KAGAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION -- Kaganskiy Sovkhoz in Namanganskaya Oblast has set a good example in overfulfilling its socialist pledges. This sovkhoz has sold to the state this year 12,270 tons of cotton, more than 700 tons of grain, 500 tons of watermelon and sweet melon, over 300 tons of grapes, over 300 tons of meat, (?10,200) tons of milk, over 200,000 eggs and many other agricultural products. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 7 Dec 81 GF]

ROLE OF PHYSICS IN ENERGY PROBLEM VIEWED

PM071501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Acad P. Kapitsa: "Following the Laws of Physics: Are We Threatened by an Energy Crisis?"]

[Text] Today no one doubts that the level of mankind's material culture is governed primarily by the creation and utilization of energy sources. It is energy that multiplies people's powers. The most highly developed countries need about 10 kilowatts of all types of energy per person. This is at least 100 times greater than the muscle power of each of us.

It is clear, therefore, how important it is to understand the processes of obtaining and storing, converting and transmitting energy. But for all the diversity of tasks and the variety of approaches to their solution, the fundamental law of the conservation of energy remains decisive. On that basis you do not have to be an eminent specialist to predict that resources of the energy sources currently widely exploited -- peat, coal, oil, natural gas -- are in practice nonrenewable. In fact the energy in them, which has taken millions of years to accumulate, is consumed in a matter of years.

The danger of a world energy crisis is now fully appreciated (the debate now is more about when it will arrive) and therefore energy is the number one problem for science and technology. The leading countries are spending a lot of money on scientific and technical research in this sphere. But I would like to point out one disquieting detail -- research is usually carried out from a narrowly technical viewpoint, without enough attention being paid to the laws established by physics. Research is much more effective if the basic laws of science are taken into account.

In this article I will confine myself to examining the laws which govern the development of large-capacity energetics and are connected with the existence in nature of limitations on the density of energy flow. These limitations are often ignored. Consequently projects are initiated which are doomed from the outset.

It follows from the law of conservation that all energy processes can be described as the transformation of one form of energy into another. The most common of them are electrical, thermal, chemical, mechanical, and now nuclear. But in each case the transformation takes place within a certain space, with one type of energy arriving and another, transformed type of energy emerging. It is essential to bear in mind here that the density of the arriving energy is limited by the physical properties of the medium through which it is flowing. There is a maximum power which the fuel medium can transmit per engine piston or turbine blade surface unit. This power diminishes as the pressure falls, and this correlation determines, for example, the maximum height at which a turbojet aircraft can fly.

In this connection an instructive example comes to mind. In the forties my teacher, Acad A.F. Ioffe, took an interest in an original design for an electrostatic generator which powered a small X-ray apparatus. The generator was of a simple design and it operated satisfactorily. Then A.F. Ioffe had the idea of using electrostatic generators on a large scale instead of electromagnetic generators. The calculation seemed correct: Electrostatic generators are not only simpler from the design viewpoint but are also capable of immediately providing high tension for power transmission lines.

But the laws of physics came out against this highly alluring project. The density of energy flow dictated by these laws for an electrostatic generator with a capacity of only 100 megawatts (small by modern standards) demanded a rotor with a surface area of one-half of a square kilometer. Obviously it was not feasible to create it.

This is not the only case where a number of very attractive energy transformation processes have had to be abandoned in the sphere of large-capacity energetics. For example, gas cells in which the chemical energy from hydrogen oxidation is directly transformed into electricity are already capable of achieving a very high (70 percent) efficiency.

At the same time, the possibility of using them for large-capacity energetics is limited by the speed of diffusion processes in electrolytes. Therefore you can get only 200 watts from 1 square meter of electrode. It follows that in order to obtain 100 megawatts the working area of the electrodes has to be increased to 1 square kilometer. In no way can the energyobtained justify the construction of a power station of that kind.

Another seemingly very promising direction is the direct transformation of chemical energy into mechanical. As is known, these processes occur widely in nature and are very efficient. But even if they are eventually recreated outside nature it will not be possible to use them for large-capacity energetics since here too the energy flow density is too small since it is limited by the speed of the diffusion processes.

There is currently interest in methods of generating energy which do not depend on the quantity of energy contained in a particular fuel. There is the method of direct conversion in a particular fuel. There is the method of direct conversion of solar energy into electrical and mechanical. Calculations show that the average power obtained from one square meter of a sunlit surface will not exceed 100 watts. Therefore in order to generate 100 megawatts it will be necessary to take electricity from an entire square kilometer of panels. None of the methods of converting solar energy on earth proposed so far is capable of justifying the capital expenditure on installations of this kind in the interests of large-capacity energetics. More or less the same fundamental problems occur when converting wind power.

Another possibility is the use of geothermal energy. This method definitely has a great advantage: The energy stocks are vast and can be generated continously. The modern approach to the solution of the problem is based on the fact that anywhere in the earth's crust at a depth of 10-15 km the temperature is several hundred degrees, high enough to obtain steam and generate energy efficiently. But, in practice, we again encounter limitations due to the density of energy flow. As is known, the thermal conductivity of rock is very small and the requisite amount of heat for the hot water has to be gathered from a large area. At a depth of 10-15 km this is a big headache.

A number of interesting proposals are now being put forward here. For instance, to explore powerful charges deep in the earth and create either a large cavern or a considerable number of deep cracks in order to increase the area of yield of thermal heat. The implementation of such a project will be expensive, but in view of the importance of the problem and the great advantages of the geothermal method, I think we should clearly try to carry out this project.

Another inexhaustible natural reserve is hydroelectric power. At present this accounts for no more than 5 percent of the total energy balance, and a further increase is obviously on the way. The damming of rivers is cost-effective in mountainous localities, where substantial potential energy is available per unit of area of reservoir. But to raise a water level even a small distance is not always economically justified, particularly when it means flooding fertile land.

It emerges from this analysis that -- and this should be particularly stressed -- to find an equally cost-effective substitute for nature's dwindling energy reserves is scarcely possible at the present level of development of science and technology. We certainly can and must be more careful in using energy resources. The 26th CPSU Congress orients us toward this, but the depletion of nonrenewable fuel resources will ultimately continue unless appropriate measures are adopted.

Of course, this includes measures to increase the cost-effectiveness of obtaining energy from renewable sources (the sun, wind, geothermal waters and so forth) and their practical utilization today for the needs of the "small" power industry (raising water from steppe wells, irrigation, domestic heating and so forth). But it is becoming generally accepted that hopes for resolving global energy problems are associated with the use of nuclear power. Physics gives grounds to suppose that this hope is justified.

As is known, there are two avenues here. The first is already well developed and is based on obtaining a chain reaction in uranium. Calculations show that with the correct use of uranium there need be no fear of exhausting stocks in the coming millenia. Power stations using uranium are already in operation and generate cost-effective electricity. But it is also well known that serious difficulties have to be overcome on the path of the further broad development of nuclear power.

The point is that the waste from the breakdown of uranium is highly radioactive, and the safe burying of this waste entails great technical difficulties which have not yet been overcome. Perhaps the best thing is to dispatch the waste on rockets into outer space, but as yet this is not considered sufficiently reliable. The extensive utilization of nuclear power will lead to the proliferation of plutonium -- one component in the nuclear reaction. This will make it more difficult to monitor the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

People are seeking and will certainly find ways of overcoming the difficulties which arise. Perhaps the best way out of the situation which has arisen is to obtain power by means of the thermonuclear fusion of deuterium and tritium nuclei. When this process is brought into a stable state, all the difficulties mentioned as arising from the use of uranium will disappear because the fusion process does not yield significant quantities of radioactive waste, does not present much danger if an accident occurs and does not produce products for bombs. And, finally, stocks of deuterium in nature are even greater than those of uranium. But the difficulties of carrying out a controlled fusion reaction are far from being overcome.

It is well known that for the useful generation of power from fusion, the ions in the plasma must reach a very high temperature more than 100 million degrees. The main difficulty is that the plasma is heated by an electric field and virtually all the energy is absorbed by the electrons, which transfer it only poorly to the ions. As the temperature rises this transfer becomes even less effective. But I believe it will be possible to overcome these difficulties, and the fusion problem will eventually be resolved.

So the main task now facing physics is the more profound experimental study of the hydrodynamics of hot plasma and the creation of the conditions for carrying out a fusion reaction at high pressures and in strong magnetic fields. This is a major, interesting and difficult task. But its resolution means the resolution of the energy problem -- a basic problem of our time.

BRIEFS

POLAR FLIGHTS -- Leningrad, 28 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet airliner IL-180 which brought Soviet polar explorers to the Antarctic covered a distance equalling one and a half round-the-world journeys along the equator. It took off from Leningrad three weeks ago and performed a flight to the Molodezhnaya observatory on the Enderby Island and also two shuttle flights between the Antarctic and Maputo, capital of Mozambique. All told, the plane brought to the Antarctic more than 150 scientists and specialists. Today 40 polar explorers who had completed a research program at the South Pole returned to Leningrad by that plane. The next trans-continental flight on the Leningrad-Antarctic-Leningrad route is planned for February next year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 28 Nov 81 LD]

ARMENIAN MINERAL WOOL -- Scientists of Yerevan's Mineral Research Institute have discovered a new way of producing mineral wool. The new method will reduce the consumption of fuel and power and double the production capacity. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 26 Nov 81 GF]